

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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SHANGHAI, MAY 26, 1888.

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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
Returns of Trade—Corea	573
SUMMARY OF NEWS	574
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The North-China Silk Trade	577
Trade in North Formosa	577
Trade for the first quarter of 1888	578
General Boulanger's election	579
Taxation in China	580
Review—	
English Mail Papers	581
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Peking	582
Tientsin Places	582
PEKING GAZETTES	583
MEETING—	
Municipal Council	585
AMUSEMENTS—	
Cricket—S.C.C. v. H.M.'s Navy	586
" —Eleven v. Twenty-two	586
Wash Norton's World of Won'ers	586
S.V.C. Spring Prize Meeting	587
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Irish and Chinese	588
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The Battle of Freights	588
Women at Work !	588
Memorandum in Reference to North-China Silks	589
Notes from Native Papers	590
LAW REPORTS—	
H.B.M.'s Supreme Court—	
Luna Benjamin v. R. E. Wainwright... ..	590
In the Privy Council—Appeal—	
Between the owners of s.s. <i>Gilmorgan-shire</i> (appellants) v. the owners of s.s. <i>Clarissa B. Cuyver</i> (respondents), and the owners of s.s. <i>Gilmorganshire</i> (appellants) v. S. D. Warren & Co. (respondents)	594
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Reports	595
Exchange Quotations	600
Share Quotations, &c.	600

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	April 13	Hankow, ...	May 23
Sau Francisco	7	Yokohama, ...	14
Hongkong, ...	May 21	Nagasaki, ...	23
Tientsin, ...	16	Foochow, ...	22

The French mail of 13th April, arrived in London on the 18th inst.

BIRTH.

At No. 5, Quinsan Road, Shanghai on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. F. A. M. D'ALMEIDA, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 19th May, 1888, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, GEORGE HENRY SWALES, of Shanghai, to MARTHA EATON, eldest daughter of D. T. Ward, Esq., of Leicester, England.

DEATH.

At Newchwang, on the 11th instant, GEORGE CROCKER RICHARDS, a native of Bristol, Maine, U.S.A., aged 55 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	10 A.M.	Atmospheric Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
May 19	29.78	78.0	80.0	63.0	78.0	77.0	2	S.S.E.	..
20	29.77	71.0	79.5	65.0	71.0	70.0	1	E.S.E.	..
21	29.80	56.5	72.0	54.0	56.5	55.5	3	N.N.E.	..
22	29.85	61.0	61.0	54.0	61.0	56.0	3	North	..
23	29.85	63.0	68.0	53.0	63.0	60.0	2	N.E.	..
24	29.87	72.0	73.0	60.0	72.0	65.0	2	S.S.W.	..
25	29.87	66.0	78.0	60.0	66.0	60.5	3	S.S.E.	..

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Miss Donald, Mrs. Roding and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harling, Messrs. Juan. M. Abad and W. Mitchell. For Kobe—Messrs. R. Alvestie, Paymaster du Fabre, W. Newton, Saiso Yochicho and D. Wain. For Jinsen—Miss J. H. Merrill. For Yokohama—His Ex. V. S. da R. za and servant, and Mr. W. D. Little.

ARRIVED

Per str. *Verona*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Leith and 2 European servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nutter, and Mr. Moore. From Brindisi—Mr. Herb-rt. From Naples—Mr. G. Frost. From Bombay—Mr. Mitchell. From Penang—Mr. A. G. Scott and servant. From Hongkong—Miss Ward, Messrs. J. Geok Teat and servant, and J. M. Abad and servant.

Per str. *Aberdeen*, from Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Rooney, J. Phillips and Dr. Halford.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, Dr. M. R. Setna, Messrs. D. Setna, D. Gilmour, E. A. Probst, J. Craddock, F. Botelho, Matsuo and Nuen Sin Ja.

Per str. *Parthia*, from Vancouver, &c. via Yokohama. For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and Mr. Sutherland. For Hongkong—Mr. Odell.

Per str. *Albany*, from Glasgow and Liverpool—Mr. U. G. J. R. Wilson.

Per str. *Neckar*, from Bremen, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Voelvel, Mrs. Jantzen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Garrels and child, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, Baron Brenner, Miss Dora Hobelenann, Messrs. Argentz, von Reuter, Chong Siow Keat, Lee Chong Tan, Lee Chong Wee and Millett.

Per str. *Yangtze*, from Hongkong—Mr. Dmstry Pokodilaw.

Per str. *I hang*, from Ningpo—Lient. L. F. Osborne, and Rev. J. Mason.

Per str. *Kiangtze*, from Ningpo—Messrs. F. Gebhardt and J. Dalziel.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—Mr. Chang and family.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Rev. and Mrs. Stewart, 2 children and European nurse, Messrs. Colin Ford and Shau (T'otai).

Per str. *Fushun*, from Hongkong—Hon. Ng Choy and wife, and Mons. Facant.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Moule.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Bishop Garnier, and Mr. Seidel.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Chefoo—Miss D. Möller, Mrs. Fries and child, Messrs. J. W. Jamieson, H. Rommel, Nils Möller and Hu'chinga.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Messrs. H. W. Daniels, Howie and H. Symons.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

DISTRACTED as the King of Corea must be by his political situation, if he ever thinks about it at all, and does not leave these high matters to the Queen, who is said to be much the better politician of the two, he must find some solace in the returns that Mr. Merrill is able to make to him quarterly. With foreign advisers urging him to assert his independence of China, for they have made treaties with him as if he were an independent power, and their "face" is concerned in keeping up the farce, and the Chinese Resident holding the wrath of Li Hung-chang and the fate of the Tai-won-kung over him, if he dares to forget that he is really only a vassal of China, his crown must be rather a prickly one; but on the other hand he has the unfamiliar joy of finding his Customs Revenue, almost the only fountain of ready money on which he can draw, growing larger every three months, without any exertion on his part. Whenever he feels inclined to curse the day that he allowed his Kingdom to drop its epithet of "Hermit," a glance at these returns must turn the cursing into blessing. The Revenue for the last quarter of 1887 shewed a gain of \$17,000 over that of the same period in 1886, and \$28,000 over 1885. In the winter quarter, the returns for which are included in the same book with those for China, on which we lately commented, the total receipts are, of course, very considerably less than those for the previous autumn months, but they shew an even greater gain, as is seen in the following summary:—

REPORT OF DUES AND DUTIES, JANUARY-MARCH QUARTER.

	1886	1887	1888
Jenchuan...	\$15,879	\$23,260	\$26,844
Fusan	6,970	15,175	19,918
Yuensan	7,523	4,632	14,818

Total...\$30,372 \$43,067 \$61,580

That is to say, 1888 was \$19,000 better than 1887, and \$31,000 better than 1886. Another piece of comfort for those who have never despaired of the future of this despised corner of Asia.

At Jenchuan (Chemulpo) the improvement in the revenue was all under the head of import duty, and while it is satisfactory to see that the Koreans' wants, *quâ* foreign manufactures, are steadily increasing, it would be more satisfactory if the exports, which are their means of paying for these wants, increased *pari passu*. The increase in the production of exportable goods has of course come very slowly, and we have to remember that Korean producers are generally deterred from growing more than they require for their actual wants, by the oppression to which they are subject at the hands of their officials. The import of cotton goods into Chemulpo is now getting so considerable that the acting Commissioner of Customs there will soon, we should think, be able to use *pieces* instead of *yards* as his classifier of quantity; at present, to be consistent, he should surely use *catties* for his metals, instead of *piculs*. The total in yards of cotton goods imported last quarter was about 3½ millions against something over 2½ millions in 1887, the improvement being fairly general in Western goods, with a falling off in Chinese nankeens and Japanese tissues. Yarn rose from 36 to 86 piculs. In woollens there was a falling-off all round, but the 1887 import of these was abnormally large. In metals there was a very considerable decline. In foreign sundries there was a general improvement, notably in silk piece goods; the only gain in native sundries, in which the trade is unimportant, being in rice. The total value of the export was trivial. Yellow beans rose from 9,000 to 59,000 piculs, but the export of cowhides, the most valuable staple of the port, fell from 5,000 to 1,300 piculs. Fusan does a very steady business both in imports and exports. The acting Commissioner of Customs here keeps his statistics of woven goods in *pieces*, and we find that the total import of cotton manufactures was 78,000 pieces in the first quarter of 1888 against 52,000 pieces in 1887. Grey shirtings rose from 22,000 to 30,000, lawns and muslins from 26,000 to 39,000, and "unclassified" goods from 1,400 to 5,800, the only falling-off being in Turkey reds. Yarn fell from 126 to 48 piculs. Woollens are a trivial trade in Fusan, and metals are not much better. In foreign sundries there was a considerable increase in matches, kerosene oil, fire-wood and tiles, while there was an enormous deficit in salt. This port has a longer list of exports than Chemulpo. The crop of yellow beans must have been a good one all over Corea, for their export from Fusan rose from 36,000 to 59,000 piculs. The weavers, too, must all have been busy, for the export of cotton piece goods rose from 18,000 to 32,000 pieces, this staple having grown

steadily from only 400 pieces in 1885. Cowhides fell off here also, from 2,900 to 1,400 piculs; the native fowlers must have been unusually successful, as 330 catties of eagle feathers were exported, against only 80 catties in the previous year. The enormous increase, over 200 per cent., in the revenue collected in Yuensan came almost entirely from the import duties, which is explained when we find that the import of cotton goods rose from 25,000 pieces in January-March, 1887, to 72,000 pieces this year. Grey shirtings rose from 11,000 to 29,000, drills from 150 to 3,300, lawns and muslins from 14,000 to 27,000 pieces. Several kinds of cottons were taken this year for the first time, while even yarn rose from 14 to 90 piculs. Far in the north as they are the people of Yuensan do not seem to care for foreign woollens; and 35 pairs of blankets was their whole importation for three months. Nor is there much more demand for metals. But it is a sign of progress that the import of kerosene oil and matches shews a very marked gain, while of native sundries, Yuensan took 31,000 pieces of cotton piece goods against 10,000 pieces in the previous year. In exports, yellow beans, as at the two other open ports, rose from 5,000 to 15,000 piculs, and cowhides fell off from 1,000 to 300 piculs, the only other notable staples being dried fish, for eating, 13,000 piculs, and dogskins, 2,500 pieces.

To complete our survey of the trade of Corea for the first quarter of 1888 it only remains to summarise the treasure statistics. They are as under:—

	Imports. Silver.	Exports. Gold.	Silver.
Jenchuan ...	\$20,000	\$108,395	\$21,965
Fusan.....	21,061	32,190	9,500
Yuensan ...	11,370	72,562	1,127

Total ...\$52,431 \$213,147 \$32,592

The net import of silver being thus almost exactly \$20,000, and the total export of gold, recorded at the customs, something over \$213,000. From what we know of gold-seeking in Corea, we may be sure that a much larger quantity of gold than this leaves the country without coming under the cognisance of the foreign customs at all.

Summary of News.

A mail leaves on Tuesday morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Verona*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

London, 18th May.

A Cabinet Committee has been formed, Lord Salisbury presiding, to enquire what is necessary to complete the defences of the Kingdom.

THE KAISER BETTER.

The Emperor Frederick is better and took a drive.

PARNELLITES AND THE POPE.

The leading Parnellite Catholics have declared that they could not admit the interference of the Vatican in politics.

A GERMAN STOPPED ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

London, 21st May.

A German traveller has been stopped near the French Frontier for no valid reason. The *North German Gazette* publishes an article suggesting that reprisals are probable.

FORTIFICATIONS OF COMMERCIAL PORTS.

Cambridge and Liverpool have urged the importance of fortification of the Commercial Ports.

[This probably means that the Duke of Cambridge has urged at Liverpool that the commercial ports should be fortified. —Ed. N.-C.D.N.]

GREAT FLOODS IN ILLINOIS.

London, 23rd May.

250,000 acres of land, mostly covered with wheat, have been flooded in Illinois, which has caused terrible distress.

GERMANY AND FRANCE—TIGHTENING THE STRAIN.

Passports are required from all Frenchmen entering Alsace, bearing the visa of the German Ambassador in France.

THE SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.

London, 24th May.

A Home Rule Candidate has been elected for Southampton in place of Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell who has been appointed Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth.

MORE AUSTRIAN INFANTRY TO THE FRONT.

Eighteen more Austrian infantry battalions have been sent to the Austro-Russian Frontier.

FRENCH RADICALS AND BOULANGER.

The Radical party in the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to strongly oppose General Boulanger.

A TYPHOON ANNOUNCED FROM MANILA.

The Spanish Consul courteously favours us with a copy of the following telegram under yesterday's date from Manila:—

"A typhoon is raging to the N.N.W. of Luzon."

A TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.

Hongkong, 14th May.

The Government Astronomer writes this afternoon:—

The typhoon indicated by gradients (according to par. II, page 9 of "The Law of Storms"), has possibly entered the China Sea in a low latitude.

(From Daily Press.)

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

We have been supplied with the following telegrams by the Government:—

FROM GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG TO GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1888.

Merchants complain of non-admission passengers *bond fide* exempt; or willing pay poll-tax according to tonnage; also of prevention transit New Zealand Tasmania.

DES VŒUX.

FROM GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA TO GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, IN REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

Melbourne, 18th May, 1888.

Referring to your telegram of 11th May, my Government request me to state that naturalization papers presented were not *bond fide* as there was evidence that they were not issued to the persons presenting them. My Government further state that as to Chinese emigrants liable to poll-tax, captain, for reasons of his own, did not insist on landing them, and that this Government had nothing to do with transit to New Zealand or Tasmania.

GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

STRANDING OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT.

Paris, 7th May.

The chartered steamer *Colombo* has grounded at Djebeltr in the Red Sea, without sustaining any serious damage. Hopes are entertained of floating her. The passengers and crew have all been saved.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

8th May.

The Emperor is again confined to his bed, the throat suppurating more. His Majesty was rather better last night.—*Courrier de Saigon*.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Paris, 5th May.

The Emperor of Germany is better.

SENEGAL.

Monsieur Clément Thomas has been appointed Governor of Sénégal.

GREAT FIRE IN TONGKING.

Nam-dinh, 9th May.

A violent conflagration is raging; about 200 houses have already been destroyed.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

London, 3rd May.

Tenders for the new Indian sterling loan amount to £10,800,000. Tenders at 96-6 and upwards will receive sixty-eight per cent. above in full.

IRELAND.

London, 8th May.

Owing to the determined attitude of the leaders of the National League, the Pope has directed M. Persico to obtain the opinions of the Bishops regarding the recent Papal Brief.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Drogheda, violently condemned the decree, stating that the people of Ireland decline to accept the political control of a foreign power.

9th May.

Mr. Parnell is convinced that the Irish people will refuse to allow the Prelates to dictate to the Irish party. He states that the National League has never been connected with the Plan of Campaign, that if the latter be beaten the League is not defeated; the Plan of Campaign pacified Ireland, but the manner of working it caused passing coercion.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The tension between Greece and Turkey has relaxed owing to the good offices of Sir William White.—*Courrier de Haiphong*.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES.

London, 4th May.

The Marquis of Hartington has consented to preside over the sittings of the Royal Commission on the Naval and Military resources of the Empire.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Smith, in reply to a question, said the Government hoped to place on the table of the House, during the present session, the report of the Royal Commission which has been appointed to enquire into the administration of the Naval and Military services.—*Ceylon Observer*.

H.E. Senhor T. de Souza Roza, Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary to China, left Shanghai for Europe, *via* America, on Friday, 18th inst.

Mr. J. C. Hall, the newly appointed Acting Assistant Judge at Shanghai, arrived here on the 18th inst. by the *Djemnah* from

Japan, and took his seat on Wednesday morning and adjudicated in a small civil case.

H.E. Viceroy Li returned to Tientsin last week from his cruise with the Pei-yang Squadron.

Shanghai loses an old resident by the departure of Captain R. McQueen who was for many years in command of Dent & Co.'s, the Union Co.'s and the C. N. Co.'s steamers. Captain McQueen came out to China in 1857 and has commanded steamers since 1861.

We congratulate Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, on having received his leave, though he will be a great loss to Shanghai. He has not only been most popular in his official capacity, but his assistance has been readily given to every good work, in which it could be useful. We understand that he proposes, on his way home, to make a tour of the Australasian Colonies. Mr. M. Boyd Bredon, Deputy-Commissioner, will be in charge of the office from the 1st of June, pending a definitive appointment.

The floods in Germany have recently increased to extensive proportions, and much suffering and privation have been the result. The Germans in Shanghai have asked the following gentlemen to form a Committee to collect funds:—Dr. Focke, Messrs. A. Wasserfall, Ph. Arnhold, A. Krauss, Th. Bieber and C. Jantzen. There is no doubt that Shanghai will not be behind-hand with contributions.

The first tea steamer to leave Hankow this season has been the *Moyune*. She left at 3.46 a.m. on Sunday and anchored off the Red Buoy at 4.20 p.m. on Monday (21st), having been at anchor for three hours above Nanking owing to a fog, and having slowed down several times from a similar reason. This makes her steaming time 33 hours 34 minutes which is equal to a speed of 16.81 knots an hour. The *Moyune* left the Red Buoy at 5.25 p.m. Captain Hogg expected to arrive at Singapore at daylight on Monday. We have been requested to state that the report relative to the *Moyune's* freight being only 30s. a ton is incorrect, as she obtained 40s. according to a telegram from Hankow dated Monday afternoon. Telegrams were received here on Monday afternoon to the effect that the weather was then so stormy at Hankow that the *Glengyle* could not proceed with her loading, and that she would not consequently be able to get away till Tuesday night. She may be expected at the Red Buoy on Thursday morning. The *Ningchow*, *Benvenue* and *Prometheus* were to load at 30/ per ton. The Ocean Tea Steamer Race Lottery at Hankow resulted as follows:—*Moyune* \$280 drawn by Captain Hogg; *Glengyle* \$110; Field \$70, and *Prometheus* \$10. The *Glengyle* left Hankow at 9.25 p.m. on Tuesday, and passed Kiukiang at 6 a.m. and Chinkiang at midnight on Wednesday. She left the Red Buoy at 10 a.m. on Thursday (24th.)

From Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.'s Hankow Report of the 19th instant we learn that, it being evident that the supply of good medium to fine tea is fifty per cent. less than last year's, an active business had been done, settlements to that date being 231,000 half-chests against 222,000 at same date last year. "In total contrast to previous years," they say, "arrivals have failed to keep pace with requirements and not only have opening rates been sustained in Kiukiang Teas, but early purchases of Hankow Teas could not to-day be replaced under one to two taels advance." From other sources we hear that several chops were damaged in boats in the recent gale, but teamen are so strong in face of the short supply and strong demand, that they will not entertain the idea of a "cut" for a moment. They have too made such handsome profits that it is almost certain that there will soon be a large quantity of leaf packed, so that the present deficiency will be only temporary. Of the settlements to

date mentioned above, Russian buyers have taken about 120,000 half-chests, against 135,000 half-chests last year. At the date of the report the stock on offer was only 56,000 half-chests against 393,000 in 1887, and of this stock the lower-priced teas are of very indifferent quality.

There was a difference of 32° Fahrenheit between the maximum on Thursday, 17th, and on Monday, 21st. We have not had so cold a day in May as Monday (except the 4th of May this year) since 1884, and we have not had so hot a day in May as Thursday was, in the last seven years. The atmosphere has been remarkably dry the last two or three days for the time of year, the difference between the wet and dry bulbs at 7 p.m. on the 24th being 14° Fahr.

All the men-of-war and some of the merchant steamers and yachts in port were dressed with flags on Thursday in honour of the Queen's birthday. There was no special celebration on shore.

Within the last few days the fertile imagination of some people has been exercised in connection with rumours of mishaps to steamers, but fortunately none of the reported accidents have had any foundation in fact. Only recently it was stated that a boiler explosion had occurred on board a Northern steamer, while a well-known coaster was said to have been piled up on the Shantung Promontory. Then on Friday evening there was the report of a most terrible disaster to the *Kiangteen*, it being stated that she had been lost and that out of 600 people on board only a baker's dozen had been saved. This report spread like wildfire and early on Saturday morning it was circulated in the markets, and there was great consternation among people who had relatives on board the steamer, the wives of some of them crying in the streets and bemoaning their fate. By 7 o'clock, knots of people had congregated on the Bund and in front of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Offices, all anxiously waiting for the latest news. There was none for no steamer had come in nor was there any telegraphic information from Ningpo on the subject. The Directors of the C.M. S.N. Co. telegraphed to Ningpo, and received a reply to the effect that the *Kiangteen* had left on the previous evening, and that the *Ichang* had not yet arrived. Of course, this did not do much to allay the popular excitement; in fact it rather tended to strengthen the rumour, because it was argued that the *Ichang* had come upon the wreck and had stayed by it to render assistance to the survivors. People continued to watch the Pootung Signal Station all day, and to the great relief of everybody, the number 21, the *Kiangteen's* number, was hoisted late in the afternoon, and the steamer soon afterwards appeared. Her detention is explained in her report which reads as follows:—Left Ningpo on Friday afternoon, after which thick fog set in, clearing at intervals; we had to anchor several times in consequence and did not arrive at Shanghai till 5 p.m. on Saturday.—The *Kiangteen* left again on Sunday for Ningpo.

In the letter which Major Churchill, Acting Assistant Military Secretary, writes to the Chairman of the Council, covering the report of Major Churchill, Inspecting Officer, on our Volunteers, attention is drawn by Major-General Cameron, who inspected our Volunteers himself two years ago, to the want of discipline shewn by those Volunteers who were absent from the Inspection without leave. The General very fairly says that any man who is compelled by business to absent himself from the Parade, could easily ask for leave of absence, and it should be considered a point of honour with every Volunteer to turn out for Inspection, or if it is not possible for him to come, to point out the impossibility to his Captain and obtain leave. He owes this duty also to his comrades; and the high spirit of discipline which should govern Volunteers as well as Regulars cannot be maintained, if the lax

system of men absenting themselves without making any excuse or asking permission is allowed to prevail.

A general meeting of the members of the Athletic Club was called for on Monday evening but a quorum not being present, the meeting, which had important matters to discuss, i.e. whether it was advisable to continue the existence of the Club, had to be abandoned. It seems a pity if the Club is allowed to expire by reason of the apathy of its members.

Two fires occurred on Thursday night (17th), the one in Hongkew and the other in the Louza District. Both were extinguished by the Police.

We have to acknowledge receipt of The Observations made at the Hongkong Observatory in 1887, by W. Doberick, Director.

A Correspondent thinks that public attention should be drawn to the energy which the authorities are displaying in rebuilding the bridges along the towing path on the Soochow Creek between the Four Waters and Three Waters, which have been broken down since the rebellion. All these proofs of re-awakened energy in what was lately considered this effete government are worth commemoration.

On Friday (18th) at H.B.M.'s Police Court, Henry Gape, chief officer of the *New Guinea* was charged with assaulting James Fegan, boatswain of the same vessel, by striking him with a pair of knuckle dusters. The defendant pleaded not guilty and denied that he ever possessed such implements. Detective officer Jones, however, stated that on Wednesday night the defendant gave him a pair of knuckle dusters. The defendant who seemed abashed at this announcement was ordered to pay a fine of \$25 with \$3 costs. The same prosecutor, Fegan, charged Chas. Johnston, the carpenter, with assaulting him. The charge was supported by the evidence of another seaman and Johnston was fined \$10.

We are informed on good authority that if the Tannery has not been actually bought by the China Merchants' S.N. Co., at least one of the directors is heavily interested in the purchase. Plans for the construction of a Wharf and the necessary alterations to the buildings have been made by Messrs. Boyd & Co., Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., and Mr. Samuel J. Morris, and we hear that the last named gentleman's plans have been selected, and that the work will be taken in hand at once. Although the site is outside the harbour limits, it has such a good depth of water alongside the intended wharf, 28 feet, that it is an excellent place, and if it is bonded, as it is believed will be the case, it will no doubt be very popular for kerosene oil and other heavy goods, and is likely to seriously interfere with the wharves at present existing on the Pootung side of the river. Pootung is going ahead so fast that we shall before long hear of propositions for a swing bridge across the river from the English or French bund, a perfectly feasible scheme. It is also reported that the China Merchants' Company, urged to it by the very heavy bills for dockage which they pay annually, are contemplating the construction of a dry dock on or near this site, and that they have already secured the necessary plans.

Information was received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, before last mail left home, that a notification has been issued by the Italian Director-General of Customs that after the 10th inst. invoices will no longer be accepted as proof of the origin of goods imported into Italy. All goods, in order to enjoy conventional treatment, must be furnished with a certificate of origin, except such as have come straight from the country of production, or which have been merely transhipped in a French port.

Mr. James in his *Long White Mountain*, and other travellers, have done justice to the good work which is being done by the Presbyterian Missionaries in Moukden

and the unsigned and unassuming report of Medical Missionary Work in that city, just published by the Presbyterian Mission Press here, confirms what we have heard. The author of it gives a graphic description of the handsome and commodious new hospital that has just been opened, the President of the Board of War, the Taotai, and other officials testifying by their presence to their interest in the work. The difficulties, as well as the successes, with which missionary doctors meet, are fully described, and the writer discusses reasonably the question how far missionaries are justified in using the hospital as a training-school for native pupils, who propose ultimately to set up for themselves. At present the hospital has three students, who are intended, apparently, to remain as assistants. The number of attendances at the dispensary for the past two years and a half was very large, amounting to 3,967 for the six months of 1885, 11,857 for 1886, and 12,845 for 1887. The medical and surgical notes are mainly of professional interest, but one cure is mentioned which must have been regarded by the patient and his friends as an absolute miracle, but it had its inconveniences to the operator:—"The only male treated (for hysterical affections), suffered from *hysterical aphonia*. Seven months previously the power of speech suddenly left him, and since then he had not been able to utter a word. His confidence was inspired by what he had heard of the foreign doctor, and after a simple remedy, and in less than twenty-four hours, his tongue was loosed and speech returned. Next dispensing day mostly all the sick in his village appeared, many suffering from old chronic diseases, all of whom, of course, expected to be cured on the spot." The note on opium smoking is unusually reasonable, the writer allowing that "the well-to-do with healthy constitutions, good food, and comfortable surroundings, may use the drug for a lengthened period without any apparent deleterious results." Dr. Dugald Christie signs the last page of the report, which is headed "Evangelistic," and treats of the religious results that have accompanied and followed the medical work. It is hard to tell how much of the tendency on the part of the Chinese towards the relaxation of the former exclusiveness, which we now recognise all round us, is due to the good works of the medical missionaries. There is no balance-sheet, and we are not told how this fine hospital is supported: the subscriptions acknowledged cannot have gone very far towards maintaining it; but the circulation of this report ought to add considerably to them.

A curious looking craft was seen passing down the river on Saturday, on the shape of a little stern wheel boat in which the motive power was supplied by a number of coolies working with their feet. The idea however is not be any means a new one in China, and before the utilisation of steam for propelling vessels through the water, a contrivance of a similar nature was often used, more however as a curiosity than anything else. The little craft in question, we believe, was built in a Chinese yard near Tunkadoo, and on a recent occasion an enthusiastic amateur photographer, a foreigner, was seen looking at it, and getting his apparatus into order, when he was accosted by the proud and jealous constructor who with the words "no can makee picture this steamer; bye'm by you go England side makee all same" warned him off before he could get the focus.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* has been bought by a Japanese for 45,000 yen. She is to run between Kobe and Yokohama.

An Italian vessel, supposed to be the *Adele C.* from Cardiff, with coal for Singapore, is reported wrecked off Acheen Head.

Intending passengers to San Francisco will be interested in reading the following extract from a letter written by a Shanghai-lander who went over in the last trip of the *Gaelic*:—

"Eastern Oregon, San Francisco, 22nd April, 1888.

"We arrived here on the 14th, and were immediately clapped into quarantine for fifteen days. It is disgusting, especially as we had been twenty-two days at sea, without even a suspicion of a case of small-pox. The Board of Health have refused all overtures from us. We have tried to reason with them, and have been met by them in the rudest manner possible. Had they been treating with Chinese coolies, their behaviour could not have been less gentlemanly. The company have done all they can to lessen our sorrows. They supply us daily with strawberries, and have sent over to us a piano and numerous musical instruments, including a first-class *lyre*, who insists on coming over to us every day, and buoys up our hopes by positively asserting we are to be released on the following day. We were positively informed at Yokohama that there would be no quarantine provided we arrived with a clean bill of health, and on this statement more than one of our passengers took passage with us. The Head Office knowing of the quarantine regulations, should advise all their agents of their existence, and thus give passengers to the States a chance of going by the Canadian Pacific line. To shew you how absurd these regulations are and how loosely they are observed, I will mention that we are allowed to send our washing ashore every day, and write as many chits as we like, are allowed to receive visitors on board, and generally do everything we can to distribute any imaginary germs of the disease we may happen to possess. I want you to get a paragraph inserted in the *Daily News* mentioning that quarantining is still practised in San Francisco, and is likely to be for some time to come. I would advise all passengers to go by Canadian Pacific steamer to Vancouver, and then if they wish to go to San Francisco they can do so by daily trains for \$22. Passengers by rail are not quarantined, and the passage only takes sixty hours. We manage to get through the day somehow. We fly kites, send up balloons, have concerts and fireworks at night, but the imprisonment is horrible. I am under the impression that this country is not quite so free as I have been led to believe. Without Mrs. H.— and her sister on board, I shudder to think of the time we should have had."

The *China Mail* says that news has been received in Hongkong of the failure of Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. of San Francisco, who were the agents at that port of the Chinese Insurance Company.

The Court of Enquiry into the case of the British ship *Rock Terrace*, held at Hongkong on the 11th and 12th instant, found that the abandonment was premature, and that the proper measures were not taken to save the ship or cargo. It suspended the captain's certificate for six months, recommending that a first mate's certificate be issued to him during such suspension. The conduct of the chief mate was also considered by the Court sufficiently culpable to amount to wrongful default, and his certificate was also suspended for six months.

The new Privy Council of Japan was inaugurated on the 8th instant by the Mikado in person. It met on the following day, under the presidency of Count Ito when a copy of the draft constitution was handed to each member, but in order that it might be kept secret, it was agreed that the drafts should be read in the Chamber only, and not removed therefrom. The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the draft is very simple, and deliberation on it will soon begin.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, the direct export of silk from Japan has received a severe check in the refusal of the Yokohama Specie Bank to make advances on silk exported direct by the Doshin Kaisha. The managers of the Central Silk Association appealed to the Government against this refusal, but without receiving any satisfactory reply.

Miscellaneous Articles.**THE NORTH-CHINA SILK TRADE.**

THE Memorandum on the Northern Silk trade which we publish to-day will be read with interest by foreigners and should receive the earnest attention of the Chinese authorities, silk merchants and producers. It tells the same tale of the silk trade of this part of the Empire which has been told of the tea trade of all China. Bad methods of preparation, and frauds on the part of some of the natives who are connected with the trade, and too heavy taxation on the part of the officials have inflicted such serious injury on the silk industry that immediate reforms in both respects are necessary. The manner in which the Japanese, who as traders are despised by the Chinese, have possessed themselves of a large part of the American silk trade is remarkable. If there is one part of the enormous self-complacency of the trading Chinese and of the officials, who condescend to interest themselves in commercial matters, beyond the exactions which may be imposed on them, which is fixed and sure, it is that in everything that concerns the making of money the Japanese are vastly their inferiors. Even in Japan they take little care to conceal this arrogant conviction, while in China they assert it as a matter of dogmatic belief. The encroachments they have made on some parts of the trade of Japan and possibly of Corea support to some extent this view of their own excellencies, but these successes are but trifles compared with the fact that Japan has dispossessed the northern green teas and silks to a very large extent in the American markets. Japan has been able to do this by, to use a common phrase, "careful attention to business." Her teamen have listened to the advice of foreigners, and have improved the production and make of the leaf, and the same wise methods have been followed in the silk trade and with the same results. Until some two years ago the officials in this country looked on the decadence of the tea trade with the utmost indifference, and when the Inspector-General of Customs drew the attention of the Tsung-li Yamén to the condition into which it had fallen and the ruin which menaced it, no great exertions were used to improve it, or adequate measures adopted to enable it to compete with India and Ceylon.

Nothing has been done to help the silk trade which in one important branch is imperilled. The remonstrances of merchants, and of the press have been unheeded, and consequently a great source of wealth to this and the adjacent province has to a large extent been lost. It may yet be recovered, but to do this it will be necessary to replace the indifference to the trade on the part of the officials; and better methods of manipulation, especially in reeling and more honest ways on the part of the producers

and dealers must be adopted. And to cure the evils which have all but ruined the trade reforms should be undertaken without delay. The matter is so important that it should receive the attention of the Tsung-li Yamén, but as that body is slow to move, and is unacquainted with such affairs, the Viceroy of the Liangkiang might take steps to rectify the negligence of his subordinates and compel the people in the silk districts to do their share of the work of restoring North-China silks to their proper position in the markets of the West. Proclamations are useless; rogues neither tremble before nor obey them, more effectual means must be adopted, and we are inclined to think that it would be wise on the part of the Viceroy to engage a competent foreigner to instruct the natives as to what is needed in the way of improvement. Such an appointment might at first excite some jealousy among Chinese, and would no doubt be opposed by all those who profit by fraud or who are too indifferent to care about the reputation or the ruin of a part of the silk trade. But the Chinese generally have lately shewn so strong and intelligent a desire to adopt Western methods and improvements that the opposition to such an appointment would probably be short-lived. And it may be taken for granted that a foreigner in this position would have much more weight with the Chinese than one of their own countrymen, supposing that one could be found capable of discharging the duty. It is evident that something must be done, and that quickly, and that as the ways of reeling silk which have hitherto been employed have reduced the trade with the West to a mere shadow of what it was, and if left unimproved will probably ruin it altogether in a few years, some methods as yet unadopted in China must be used. And as the new season will begin soon, the opportunity is favourable for introducing these.

The Memorandum shews very clearly the decadence of the export of silks to America, the causes which have led to this, and points out the means by which the trade in them may be restored. An export which has fallen from 52 to from 15 to 25 per cent. of what it was eleven years ago, while that from rival markets has been increasing in the same time, and is certain to be still further increased, requires strong measures for its revival if not for its preservation from extinction at a no very distant date. Had proper measures been adopted eight or nine years ago when the export from Japan began to increase, Northern silks would doubtless have held their own. If these measures are taken at once, and the quality of Northern reeled silks is brought up to the standard of those shipped from Japan, we should doubtless soon see a great increase in our export figures. There is not only the success which has attended the enlightened efforts of the Government of Japan and of the Japanese merchants concerned in the silk

trade to stimulate the Chinese officials, but there is the great improvement which has taken place in the silk trade of Canton from the same causes. The Canton men began to introduce improvements some years after the Japanese had done so, and during the last three seasons their filatures "have gradually," the Memorandum says, "been working their way into consumption, are now assuming an important position and have a value of \$80 a picul over silks reeled in the old style." But a greater success, as far as price goes, has attended the filatures here, as their reeled silks "command Tls. 200 a picul above the silk reeled up-country by natives." Why an industry which promised so well has not been completely successful here and become of great importance to the trade of the port, and conducted largely to the benefit of the people and the province, is notorious, and we may deal with it hereafter.

TRADE IN NORTH FORMOSA.

THE Report of Mr. Giles, Her Majesty's Consul at Tamsui, for 1887 gives an interesting account of what the energetic Governor of Formosa has been doing for the improvement of the island. The land line of telegraph between Tamsui and Twatutia, the seat of the tea market, was completed on the 29th of April, has since been carried to Kelung and at the end of last year was being extended southwards to Tai-wan-fu. These lines, Mr. Giles says, are the property of the Government and were laid without let or hindrance of any kind. Only in one village the inhabitants, resisting the appropriation of their property without any compensation being given them, and their crops being transplanted, went so far as to cut three of the poles during the night. This village was immediately "sealed," the surrender of the actual perpetrators was demanded by the authorities, which meant summary trial and execution on the spot, but judgment, tempered by money, allowed the affair to be compromised for \$900. The sea cable was laid on the 8th of October, when "North Formosa was placed in communication with the civilised world." Its advantage to the Government, to whom it belongs, is that it adds to the defence of the island, as in the event of war Formosa will be less liable to fall an easy prey to an invader, and it will also benefit merchants trading with foreign parts by giving them speedy means of communication with their business friends in other parts of the world. Whether telegraphs have been a benefit to merchants in the East or not, they have made it absolutely necessary that all places should have them. Mr. Giles says that Kelung harbour will eventually be dredged, if the present Governor remains in power, and that the railway will be completed. But, "whether the trade will be divided in the matter (manner?) anticipated is matter of opinion—the opinion given

invariably coinciding with the interests of those concerned." Of the progress of the railway he says:—"The construction of the railway has not progressed so rapidly as was expected. First of all the country is, most of it, exceedingly irregular and difficult. Then a serious landslide occurred, and although there was no loss of life, there was serious loss of time. Finally, the original tunnel, after considerable way had been made through the rock, was found to be impracticable, and a new departure had to be made. Malarial fever committed fearful ravages among the soldier-navies, and for some time work hardly went on at all." The coalmines at Kelung, long subject to official corruption and incompetence, have been placed in charge of a foreign civil engineer, who has been entrusted with a seal of office, "and practically has the whole thing under his control, an experiment, which, if this engineer is supplied with necessary funds, is likely to succeed." We hope the funds will be forthcoming and at the proper times, for it was the want of them and delays in furnishing them which so greatly conduced to the mines being left unworked—practically—after the troubles with France.

H.E. Governor Liu Ming-chuan not content with pushing forward telegraphs, railways and mining, has had two swift steamers built to run to Shanghai, Tientsin, and back to Tamsui, via Amoy, carrying passengers and cargo at cheap rates. He also purchased some patent saw-mills, which were procured partly with the view of clearing the country in the direction of the savages, and partly to utilise the vast and valuable stores of wood which cover almost the whole island. "Unfortunately the gentleman in charge of these saw-mills was struck down with fever soon after his arrival, and the work has consequently been delayed." No doubt there is so much forest in Formosa and so many different qualities of wood that the island could supply the timber wants of China for a considerable time, without any noticeable denudation of the country, but it is to be hoped that as forests are thinned care will be taken to plant new trees so that the evils which have followed the deforestation of great parts of the mainland may not afflict "the beautiful island." Jinricshas have fully established themselves in Tamsui where they are found to cost about half of the hire of the old chairs, whose coolies and their guilds fought for their monopoly several severe fights with the jinricshamen, who were mostly the Governor's discarded braves. His Excellency has had his Yamén lighted with the Electric Light; has started an English school, at which a number of pupils whose ages range from 15 to 40, are instructed by a qualified teacher in the rudiments of the English tongue. He is even desirous, says Mr. Giles, "of creating a postal department, for which there is indeed

verge enough in the Empire of China, though it would be scarcely possible to devise a scheme to be remunerative within the narrow limits of Formosa. At present it costs about a shilling to send a letter through the native post-offices to an address in the neighbourhood of Amoy, and the letter is only forwarded when a sufficient mail has been collected." This record of what His Excellency has done or put in train is really remarkable for China, and the practical wisdom he has shown gives assurance of success. The remarkable despatch to the Viceroy of Chihli which we published last year shows that Liu is not to be turned from a course which he has adopted, and this strength of will is a guarantee that he will persevere in promoting what he believes will be for the benefit of Formosa. Some of the methods he has adopted to provide funds are not commendable, and are injurious to the trade of the island, such as the camphor monopoly and the imposition of additional *likin* on sugar, but the latter may have been approved by him without due consideration and on the advice of subordinates in the South of the island. Besides, in matters of finance and commerce the ideas of even enlightened Chinese are not those of Westerners, and, as we constantly see, the Chinese stick to their own methods even when they are injurious to their own interests or hurt and impede the development of trade. And when an official wants money he takes the easiest way of getting it, when that procures funds immediately. That by waiting and employing other methods would give them more money in the long run, does not lead them to discard their wasteful ways.

No annual report from North Formosa would, Mr. Giles remarks, be complete without some allusion to the movements of the savages. "The Governor has adopted measures of conciliation, which are notable for their gentleness and moderation. Let a savage but own allegiance to China and shave his head, he is at once provided with food and clothing, a portion of land is allotted to him, tools are supplied by the Government, and he is further fully instructed in the art of tilth and farming generally." Yet these treaties with the savages have all proved abortive; they are kept awhile "for the amusement of the savages and then broken by some bloody raid." A brief account is given of the surrounding and murder of a party of 22 soldiers, who were making a survey map from the top of a small hill, and of the murder, not long afterwards of 9 soldiers and a sergeant. Then "the Chinese authorities lost their temper, and a terrible raid was made upon the savages. Several of their villages were burnt, and many savages were killed. Peace was sued for as usual, but this time the Governor was obdurate, and demanded the ring-leader of the attack in which the sergeant had been killed. After some delay, the savages quietly gave up a Chinaman,

who was instantly beheaded, before it was known that the victim was a harmless individual who had picked up a knowledge of the savage language, and had been living amongst them for some time past."

TRADE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1888.

THE total revenue collected at the nineteen treaty ports in the first quarter of this year, as we learn from the Returns just issued, was nearly one-and-a-quarter million taels larger than in the same quarter of 1887; but if we deduct from both totals the opium *likin*, which was only collected by the foreign Customs for a small part of the quarter last year, the gain was only some forty-five thousand taels. The following are the figures for each port as given in the Returns:—

	1888 Hk. Tls.	1887 Hk. Tls.
Newchwang ...	25,030	16,984
Tientsin	59,495	79,091
Chefoo	70,959	91,805
Ichang	29,996	18,239
Hankow	189,529	173,541
Kiukiang	114,293	78,024
Wuhu	127,482	114,725
Chinkiang.....	170,375	117,197
Shanghai.....	1,507,819	1,283,919
Ningpo	215,184	93,944
Wenchow	6,234	1,395
Foochow	289,503	179,519
Tamsui	66,645	43,490
Takow	120,242	86,040
Amoy	269,382	158,915
Swatow	355,447	227,013
Canton	590,950	282,428
Kiungchow ...	59,207	26,365
Pakhoi	81,896	34,238

Total Hk. Tls. 4,349,668 Hk. Tls. 3,106,872

Deducting the opium *likin* in both cases the result is as follows:—

	1888 Hk. Tls.	1887 Hk. Tls.
Newchwang ...	23,910	16,033
Tientsin	29,415	49,950
Chefoo	64,625	76,669
Ichang	29,426	18,239
Hankow	167,425	164,577
Kiukiang	62,029	43,528
Wuhu	52,482	67,365
Chinkiang.....	76,351	71,058
Shanghai.....	1,143,976	1,216,531
Ningpo	110,652	84,472
Wenchow	2,698	1,395
Foochow	178,732	149,622
Tamsui	27,902	18,679
Takow	65,616	63,675
Amoy	134,232	146,051
Swatow	212,640	209,936
Canton	307,358	275,509
Kiungchow ...	27,553	25,088
Pakhoi	56,414	29,650

Total Hk. Tls. 2,773,436 Hk. Tls. 2,728,027

So that the actual gain was something under 1½ per cent. all round; but against this it must be remembered that there was a rush of opium into Shanghai in the beginning of 1887, which brought the opium duty received here in the first quarter of that year up to Hk. Tls. 293,000, against only Tls. 136,000 in the first quarter of 1888.

Of the nineteen treaty ports all but five, Tientsin, Chefoo, Wuhu, Shanghai and Amoy, shew a gain this year; and we have already explained the main

falling off in Shanghai, which was accentuated by a trifling decline in export duty and tonnage dues. Import duty however shews a gain of a lakh of taels over 1887, and 1887 was more than a lakh above 1886. The increase in cotton goods this year was very marked in grey and white shirtings, English drills, English and American sheetings,—the former rising from 76,000 to 311,000, and the latter from 185,000 to 336,000 pieces—chintzes, lawns and handkerchiefs. There was a slight decline in American drills, T-Cloths and dyed brocades. Of cotton yarn 43,000 piculs were imported in 1888 and 40,000 in 1887. In woollens, there was a heavy decline in camlets and broad, medium and habit cloth, and a considerable gain in lastings, Spanish stripes, and figured lustres and orleans. Metals were not so largely imported. Nail-rod and bar iron fell from 88,000 to 22,000 piculs, tin from 8,000 to 4,600, lead from 42,600 to 31,700, while steel rose from 4,000 to 6,000 piculs. In sundries, matches and needles shewed a considerable advance, while kerosene oil declined from 331,000 cases in 1887 to 216,000 cases. The principal falling off in exports was in hides, rice, strawbraid and sugar, most articles shewing an improvement. In Tientsin the only heads of revenue that shewed an improvement were opium duty and tonnage-dues, the import, export and coast trade duties being largely behindhand. The decline in the import of cottons (with some exceptions), metals and foreign sundries was very general, and this was one of the ports when the import of cotton yarn was below 1887's. Exports generally fell off, the decline in strawbraid being heavy, with a considerable rise in wool.

In Chefoo there was a fall under all the ordinary heads of revenue, and a very considerable fall in the import of many of the staple cottons, though English sheetings more than made up for the decline in American. The export business was fairly maintained, though strawbraid and silk were under 1887. It seems a waste of space to have a table of the principal re-exports to foreign countries, which only contains two entries in four years, one of 50 pieces of lustres, and the other of 192 catties of putchuk. In Wuhu the export duty shewed a decline of Tls. 25,000, but there was a gain of Tls. 10,000 in the opium duty, which reduced the net loss to Tls. 15,000. The revenues of Wuhu and Chinkiang always fluctuate wildly, depending as they do on the demand for rice and other cereals: the export of rice from Wuhu last quarter was only 145,000 piculs against 439,000 in 1887. The decline in the export of rice was naturally accompanied by a corresponding decline in the import of foreign manufactures and metals. In Amoy the decline of Tls. 12,000 was made up of Tls. 3,000 in import duty, 7,000 in opium duty, and 2,000 in tonnage dues. The decline in cotton goods was in grey shirtings, and only amounted to some

3,000 pieces, but there was a general decline in woollens and in metals, tin and lead being much under 1887. There was a large increase in the export of oolong tea.

We have thus accounted for the five ports which yielded a smaller revenue this than last year; we need not go into so much detail with the more fortunate fourteen. Newchwang's gain was in export duty; fifteen steamers sailed in March this year against nine in 1887, and they raised the export of beans from 30,000 to 138,000 piculs. The gains in Ichang were made in coast trade duty and transit dues, 135,000 pieces of grey and white shirtings having been conveyed to the interior against under 70,000 pieces last year; with an augmentation in the number of transit passes issued and surrendered. There was a general increase too in native goods brought from the interior. In Hankow the increase this year is very trifling, and is derived from the opium duty. There was little change on the whole in the amount of cotton and woollen goods imported, but metals shewed a heavy falling-off. Exports keep remarkably steady in Hankow, though there was a considerable decline this year in brick tea. Kiukiang's gain was nearly 45 per cent. and was made in export duty and opium duty. The import of cottons was fairly steady, woollens and metals showing a decline; in exports there was a more or less general rise. The Tls. 5,000 by which Chinkiang improved its revenue this year was practically the excess of the gain in the opium duty over the loss in the other collections. Ningpo's great gain was in the export duty, and was mainly due to the rise in the export of green tea for the quarter from 3,600 to 17,400 piculs. Wenchow may be congratulated on doubling its collection, but the gain was entirely in opium, more legitimate commerce shewing no alteration. Foochow's opium duty also shews a heavy advance, the remainder of her gain coming from an increase in the tea exported during the quarter. Export and opium duties also helped Tamsui, with the unusual windfall of Tls. 1,000 from tonnage dues, no doubt to be referred to the vessels bringing out machinery, &c., from home for the Governor's improvements. The opium duty fell off in Takow, but the loss was more than made up by the increased export of sugar. In Swatow there was a considerable fall in the opium duty, which was more than covered by the import and coast trade duties, cotton and woollen goods and cotton yarn shewing a large advance on the three previous years. In Canton, the import duty shewed a moderate advance, the export duty a considerable decline, and the opium duty an enormous advance, which is an indication of how much the smugglers have lost by the new regulations. The total gain in Kiungechow was only trifling, and was due to opium and tonnage dues; but the gain in Pakhoi was very considerable, and was

contributed to by every branch of the revenue. Nearly all cotton and woollen goods and foreign sundries came in in much larger quantities, and there was a notable increase in the export of indigo, sugar and tin; while, for the first time of late years, 21 transit passes were issued for the interior.

We have no room to-day to comment on the Korean returns, which are included in this number, or on the returns from the new ports of Kowloon and Lappa, which make their appearance for the first time. On the whole they shew a very satisfactory condition of trade, and a steady, if gradual, expansion.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S ELECTION.

THE London newspapers of the 16th ultimo bring accounts of the election of General Boulanger for the department of the Nord. This Department is, next to the Seine, the largest in France; it contains a million and a half of inhabitants, but there is a large Belgian element, which of course is not allowed to vote. The chief town, Lille, contains rather more than one-tenth of the whole population, and Roubaix is more than half the size of Lille. Dunkirk, Douai, Valenciennes, and Cambrai are also considerable towns, so that in these six places is to be found nearly a fourth of the population of the department. There are, however, 650 villages, and the slowness with which the results of the polling in many of these is ascertained prevented the complete figures from being known. At the general election of 1885 the Reactionaries carried all the 20 seats, with about 165,000 votes, the Moderates polling 123,000, and the Radicals and Socialists 25,000. At by-elections the Republicans have since gained three seats, and last November they polled 146,000 votes, while the Reactionaries' total fell to 125,000. The *Times*, from which we are quoting, says that the Boulangist movement seems to have gained all the provinces, yet in Paris it had as yet a much weaker following, and the question was whether the provinces would dictate to Paris, instead of as hitherto submitting to it. "The Paris streets, moreover, have thus far been tolerably quiet, for the great mass of the population, especially of the artisans, stands aloof. Only at a few spots have the Boulangists brought about demonstrations, which the police have not very strenuously attempted to disperse, and which, moreover, have had no immediately alarming character. To-day's triumph, indeed, was foreseen, and has produced only demonstrations such as were expected." General Boulanger appears to have received the support of the Orleanists, the Bonapartists and the discontented Opportunists, who are said to be willing to use him as the nominee of Radicals as an instrument to revenge them on Parliamentary opponents. But, as the *Times* goes on to say, these influences, no doubt were powerful in the Nord, but General Boulanger's success

in the widely different constituencies of the Dordogne and the Aisne shows that the discontent with Parliamentary Government is not confined to a prosperous manufacturing district and a cool-headed semi-Flemish population. General Boulanger will enter the Chamber as the representative not of the Nord alone, but of all the discontents in France. "He is pledged to take his seat as Deputy for the Nord, but is under no obligation to retain his seat longer than is necessary to make his protest against Parliamentarism effective." It then argues that as he has no following in the Chamber worth speaking about it is difficult to see how he can hope to play a great game, but he can resign his seat and stand again and again in any constituency where a vacancy may occur. This seems the most probable development of the policy of *plébiscite*. The *Standard* regards the victory in the Nord as complete and crushing, and says that it is obvious there are few Departments in France in which any candidate, of any complexion of politics, would stand much chance against the General, if competing in earnest, and that it appears probable the *plébiscite* in the Nord would be repeated in his favour as often as a vacancy occurred. "It is true, no doubt that not all the votes recorded for General Boulanger came from voters who are Boulangists. The Bonapartists and the Reactionaries, and probably many of the Royalists, have gone with him, as well as a good proportion of those irreconcilable Radicals of the Extreme Left wing who lately returned M. Félix Pyat for Marseilles. These partisans do not love General Boulanger much, but they hate and despise the Moderate Republic more: and they will be satisfied for the moment if they can upset it. Out of the scramble that must follow each of the smaller Parties hopes that it may gain something. The calculation is short-sighted enough, since assuredly General Boulanger has no intention of drawing the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of Prince Victor, or of the Orleans family, or of the Commune; though it does in part account for the result of the General's *plébiscites*. But only in part. It is evident that the 'Boulanger idea' has firmly taken possession of a vast section of the electors, who are not only willing, but anxious, to place the destinies of the State in the hands of the General."

The *Standard* draws attention to the effect which the accession of General Boulanger to power would have in Germany, notwithstanding his declaration, "I should be mad to seek for war, but I should be base not to prepare for it," which means that he would only make war when he thought France was thoroughly ready. The *Daily Telegraph* considers that perhaps the worst conclusion of all is the determination of some Frenchmen to jump from the frying pan into the fire—to rush from the known inconveniences of Parliamentarism into the unknown ills

of Boulangerism. And after writing of the inapplicability of the present constitution to the French character and politics it says, with reference to the reform of it, if, however, after the lesson they have had from history, teaching them the perils of "one man rule" in the style of Napoleon III, they repeat the experiment, and constitute General Boulanger their master, it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion of the pessimist philosopher that nations always get the Government they deserve.

On the day of the election M. Floquet, the French Premier, addressed a large meeting on the Trocadero, when he said:—"On the 2nd of December, 1851, we heard it proclaimed that liberty was sterile and impotent, that what the French people required was merely civil liberties. Let me tell you that the only guarantee of civil liberties is political liberty. Republican France requires neither a protector in time of peace, nor a dictator in time of war—should the task of defending our honour or our territory constrain us to wage it. In peace we have Republican institutions, which are the power and glory of the nation, and which have been secured by means of perseverance—institutions which are certainly susceptible of improvement, but which are already the safeguard of our liberties. In war we have Generals who are well taught, brave, and loyally submissive to the civil powers, and an army of citizens, which is the flower of the people, which the public powers watch with daily solicitude, and which has well merited its popularity. It is the Republic of liberty which has decided to celebrate by a Universal Exhibition the centenary of 1789. In order that the festival may be worthy of France, let us bring back concord among us, and let us remain a people master of its own destinies." This displays a belief that Frenchmen are satisfied with the working of their institutions; this is known not to be general in France. The Moderate Republicans, including the Opportunists, are alarmed, *The Times* says, at the rapid advance made by the present and preceding administrations towards the Radicals, the Socialists and the Anarchists. "And these factions, divided among themselves, though all bent, for the time, upon dragging the State down with them, are clamouring for constitutional change. On this ground they meet with General Boulanger, who demands the Revision; and the Government, while affecting to oppose him, dares not say him nay. Indeed, the contention that M. Floquet and his colleagues are the men to raise a barrier against the new Caesarism has been already confuted by fact. All their actions and declarations have tended to strengthen the position of the would-be Caesar." Among other things that M. Floquet has done is to affront the army by the appointment of M. de Freycinet to the Ministry of War.

Considerable attention was given in Paris to what General du Barail, who has just succeeded to the President-

ship of the Bonapartist Appeal to the People, had said. He considers that General Boulanger was scurvily treated by the Tirard Cabinet and that he did nothing wrong in visiting Paris without leave, as the commanders of Army Corps are in the habit of doing this. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* goes on to state General du Barail's views, which had been published in two Parisian papers, "As for the political side of the situation, the 'Boulanger Movement' is playing the Imperialist game. It is dealing a death-blow at the Republic, and when the day of the real *plébiscite* comes the Bonapartists will have no reason to dread the result of the appeal to the nation. These views explain the enthusiasm with which General Boulanger's name has been acclaimed in many of the rural districts where the Imperialists are still a power. General du Barail takes it for granted that the Bonapartists may, when they please, throw General Boulanger overboard, and this finds an echo in a very different quarter. The Radicals who are supporting the General declare that if he deceives them they too will know how to deal with him. A Deputy belonging to the Irreconcilable Party is credited with the declaration that if General Boulanger became a danger they would shoot him." We must wait to see what is the end of all this turmoil, but before then we shall probably know who is the Cat's paw. Is it General Boulanger or the rivals who work together to put him in power and propose to throw him over when it suits them?"

TAXATION IN CHINA.

In a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* there is an account of recent German works on taxation and political economy. It is contained in an article by the author of *Contemporary Socialism*, Mr. John Rae. Dr. Emil Sax, Professor of Political Economy at Prague, in a new work on the Theory of State Economy, objects to Adam Smith's view that the people of a country are under an obligation to pay taxes in proportion to their respective abilities, because it makes the obligation moral whereas it ought to be based on economical considerations. He also raises his voice against the current theory that a tax is payment by an individual for service rendered to him by the government of the nation to which he belongs, and that its amount should be in exact proportion to the amount of service rendered. Dr. Sax objects to this that the obligation to pay taxes is not like acts of buying and selling between one person and another. The taxpayer belongs to a community which is under an obligation to pay a certain amount for the public service and of this he contributes his share. His money is supposed to be paid on three counts, the physical need of existence, the intellectual need of culture and the public need of security. A man must pay for

sanitary expenditure to keep him living, for the church and the university which make him spiritually, morally, and intellectually pure and elevated, and for the army and police expenditure which guard the coasts from invasion and prevent the robber from carrying away as plunder the fruits of other people's industry. A man who has nothing to lose need not pay anything to the police impost and he is not asked to do so. The historian of Socialism thinks that Dr. Sax has not in this setting forth of the question succeeded either in dismissing moral obligation or the obligation to pay a sufficient sum for service rendered and that he has merely joined the two theories together in a way that is certainly ingenious. Another work he criticises is by Dr. Wilhelm Vocke on the philosophy of taxation as exemplified in the recent history of German legislation on this subject. The scientific party holds that the income tax is the only proper tax, and that indirect taxes ought to be abandoned in favour of it. Every man ought to be so truthful as to be willing to tell exactly what his income is and pay his share of the public expenditure. Then all goods that come to his door will be purchasable by him at their true prices, free of every description of octroi, barrier dues, customs dues, port dues and tonnage dues. If he is an honest man and will truthfully declare his income and other persons do so too, then the whole machinery of port and barrier taxation kept up at an enormous expense can be swept away. The practical party with Prince Bismarck at its head holds that society is not moral enough yet for the income tax, and that indirect taxation must still be tolerated. Dr. Vocke objects to the practical party that it is reactionary and off the lines of true development. Legislation ought to tend to the ultimate adoption of an income tax only. The most perfect form of this tax he holds to be the progressive income tax the principle of which, he maintains, is conceded in the English law which fixes a minimum limit of taxable incomes.

Two thousand five hundred years have passed since the question of imposts on various sorts of goods before reaching the consumer was first raised by Kwan Chung, the Minister of Chi-Hwan-kung whose Duchy lay in Shantung and Chili. He also is the first to speak of duties on salt and iron. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are opposed to indirect taxation, and Mencius says in a well known passage that the prince if, in the market place of his capital, while he levies a ground rent on the shops, he abstains from taxing the goods, all the traders of the empire will be pleased and wish to store their wares in his market place. From that time till now China has always indulged in this convenient method of raising funds when required. When the Han dynasty had been established a century there was an

earnest discussion of the subject of direct and indirect taxes by the Confucian school and the practical school. The men of theory held that the expenses of the government should be curtailed, that the Emperor and all men should be moral and economical and barrier and market taxes avoided. The opposite party more practical in its aim said, we have to check the Tartars by garrisoning the Great Wall or they will every Spring overrun our provinces and rob our granaries and treasuries. We must have taxes levied to pay our expenses. The practical men prevailed and China as a whole has ever since supported the Confucian view in theory and contradicted it in practice. As time goes on imposts always become more heavy and when a new branch of expenditure has been begun it becomes very difficult to discontinue it. The best way to find the key to Chinese finance is to study the Peking system of Boards and Supplemental offices. The Board of Revenue is of great importance, but the Emperor's authority is always paramount. The Household spends a good deal. The banner men and princes require an enormous annual sum. The Emperor controls these amounts. They do not come under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue at all. In the provinces there is much variety. Yunnan does not pay its own expenses and never has done so. Money is sent there annually from other provinces. So it is with Turkestan. The *likin* is very much under the control of the governors of provinces, and though commenced to provide the funds for putting down the three great rebellions that were extinguished in the reign of Tung-chi it has not been found possible to discontinue it except in certain localities. Its most important item, the opium item, has now found a final shelter under the ægis of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is there quite safe and has a good chance to live on for a long while to come. Those who wish to study Chinese taxation will find great help from three valuable papers on Salt in the new number of the journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The paper by Dr. Hirth is historical and bears witness to his care and patience, and the extent of his Chinese reading. Mr. Parker's paper carries the reader into every part of China and presents a lively picture of the business of the government in collecting revenue and the activity of the people in manufacturing and conveying salt, whether procuring it from wells, lakes, or the sea. He confesses that the intricacies of the salt question at Tientsin are beyond his power to explain, and this shews that much still needs to be done before the mysteries of salt are unveiled fully to the eye of the foreign observer. Mr. Carles has, by translating, Zwehtkoff's paper on the production of salt in China published thirty years ago, laid the public under an obligation, because we can now, without going to see the salt pans scattered along the beach of the

Gulf of Pechili and of the ocean farther south, understand the method which for 2,500 years and longer still the Chinese have pursued in making salt.

THE ENGLISH MAIL-PAPERS.

THE *Spectator* quoting M. Clemenceau, says that General Boulanger has gained the priests who will work for him all through France, and, if this proves true, they will be powerful allies. In the week before the mail left, affairs in France were unchanged and dull. The election for Nord had not come off, and though M. Ferry had attacked General Boulanger, and other speeches had been made by more or less well known politicians, nobody seems to have taken much notice of them.

South African affairs seem to us likely to become a "burning question" before long, and an article on them in the *Spectator* is worth reading. It is on the strange way in which the European Powers which have possessed themselves of parts of that Continent have got themselves mixed up, so to say, on the Coast, or as our contemporary puts it "One has only to run one's eye along the coast line on a map of Africa to realise vividly the intricacy and confusion" which exists. Everywhere almost on that line British and French, British and Portuguese, British and German settlements lie close to and in some instances overlap each other. And trading disputes arising either from jealousy, the mistakes of officials or from more serious causes, as when the Portuguese, try to close the navigation of the Zambesi to all but their own countrymen—as they are said to be actually doing—might very easily lead to serious consequences. But the solution of the existing difficulties offered by the *Spectator* is a strange one to read in this conscientious time. It is a Conference of the Great Powers for the proper partitioning of Africa among themselves:—

To begin with, France might be given Morocco, and Italy Tripoli, while English influence might be recognised as paramount in Egypt and the whole African littoral of the Red Sea. Next, England might withdraw entirely from the West Coast, and confine her influence to the East, taking in exchange the German possessions on the coast off Zanzibar. Germany, as compensation, might receive the Congo State, French Congo, and the Portuguese Colony of Benguela and Angola,—an arrangement which would give her a compact territory stretching from the Cameroons to Cape Frio. Portugal might keep her present East Coast possessions, and receive in addition the mouths and lower valley of the Niger, the valley of the Benue, and the coasts of the Gulf of Guinea as far as Sierra Leone. Senegambia, Portuguese and British, would fall to France, as would also the territory now claimed by Spain between Senegal and Morocco. Spain might receive compensation by being allotted the German territory running from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange River. Of course, such map-making sounds fantastic.

But the Editor says that the plan he has sketched out could be immensely improved. Its principle is that no power obtains territory on both sides of Africa and therefore no power could obtain a belt of country right across the Continent, there would be no dovetailing of territory and no cutting off.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Budget resolutions was an excellent one, short and well sustained, and the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Gladstone and other critics was extremely skilful. But the week was especially the week of platform speeches from political leaders and men of mark. Lord Randolph Churchill blessed the Ministry and nearly all their doings, told his hearers what Tory-Democracy was, and hinted that he was open to a flirtation

with, if not to an offer from, Fair Trade. Lord Randolph gave a "tip" to a Mr. Tipper, a Birmingham fair trader, whom he advised to say to Mr. Goschen:—

If you think it right to put a tax upon bottled wines, which shall actually have the effect of stimulating and protecting a British industry—namely, the bottling of wines mainly because bottled wines are a luxury—how can you refuse to put a tax upon silk? (Hear, hear.) Silk is also a luxury, eminently, under these principles, deserving and attracting taxation, and you cannot refuse to put a duty upon silk, because it would stimulate British industry, because by your duty upon bottled wines you have not only stimulated a British industry, but you have boasted in the House of Commons that you have done so. Well, that is the line of argument, which I just throw out in passing to the fertile imagination of Mr. Tipper.

He thinks this would puzzle the Chancellor. On the following day Lord Salisbury addressed a large gathering of Welshmen at Carnarvon and delivered a good and eloquent speech in which he ridiculed the hopes of the Radicals that the Local Government Bill would hand over county affairs to men of their party. Then came Mr. Balfour, at the banquet given him by 800 Lords, Commons and admirers, when he dealt with Mr. Blunt and O'Brien in a light and airy style; and last of all Sir William Harcourt glorified himself at York. There is however very little in all these speeches, and the truth seems to be that people at home, even the politicians themselves, are sick of the Irish question and the hubbub about it, and it is noticeable that Lord Randolph Churchill lamented in his Birmingham speech that politics had become dull and flat.

In foreign politics affairs remained *in statu quo*. The position of the Chancellor Crisis at Berlin was apparently not understood. Two generally "inspired" papers at Berlin gave opposing opinions on it, one said it was settled by, the other that no change had taken place in the state of affairs from the interview between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. But we should say that the Prince had not gained his point, the affair was only postponed, and that there was a strong feeling in Germany that in threatening to resign he had made a mistake.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is full of illustrations, and is quiet in style. The *St. James's* has nothing notable among its many articles.

Outputs.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

At the April meeting of the Missionary Association, the Rev. Mr. McCoy read a paper on Systematic Benevolence after which a discussion ensued, one or two cases of successful support among small native churches here having been instanced. The Australians are now beginning to appear among our globe trotters. In the future colonists are sure to visit in greater numbers the old world; in fact a complete education will demand this, travel doing more than even the study of books to develop and enlarge the mind. Our American people have long found out and practised this educational rôle. These remarks are suggested by the visit of Dr. and Miss Coward to Peking, and last year by that of the Hon. J. Campbell, both parties being from Victoria.

The marriage of the youngest daughter of H.E. Marquis Tseng has taken place. Great preparations were made for this event. Numerous and valuable presents have been pouring in upon bride and bridegroom. The usual procession of the goods of the bride took place and was witnessed by most of the foreign community. The cortège was headed by four servants on horseback, bound round the chest with silk bands, followed by the bride's brother

on horseback, and he again was followed by a commissary of Police with four officers, two carrying chains and two bamboos; then came a full band of musicians, followed by carriers with 120 tables containing the presents, and the rear was brought up by a host of friends in carts. The furniture and heavy goods were not, as is usual, carried through the streets; the new home of the Bride adjoining her old home. On some days previous to this a similar procession, although probably less imposing, took place of the goods of the Bridegroom. On Saturday the 5th, the day preceding the marriage, over 500 visits of congratulation were paid to the Marquis by the high officials of the city. On Sunday the marriage was celebrated and on Tuesday a grand reception of all the foreigners in Peking took place. The scene was very charming, and all were in ecstasies over the splendid turn out and the get up. Chinese officials and ladies, friends of the Tseng family, were present to witness the reception. The Bride in her handsome and costly marriage robes looked lovely and everyone admired the exquisite taste of the arrangements. A photograph, I believe, has been taken of the canopy and handsome scrolls in silk and red cloth. The guests were permitted to view the apartments and presents of the Bride. The marriage augurs well for the happy couple, the parents having exercised the greatest wisdom in the choice of a son-in-law—character, and ability and not position or wealth having actuated them in the choice. The consent of the Bride to the arrangement was also sought and obtained. This is a new and important innovation.

We hear that the important question relating to the etiquette to be observed between the Foreign Office and the Foreign Legations in the matter of New Years' calls, etc., has been finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties. This indicates another step forward on the part of the Chinese. The Ministers, Secretaries, attachés and interpreters will now be recognised in all official relations.

We hear also that another important step has been taken, a firm here having received an order for electric lighting of the old Northern Roman Catholic Cathedral at an expense of Tls. 6,000.

Mr. Marshall of the Board of Works is at present here on a visit, but connected solely with the Legation. I have not heard that his services are at all in demand for the Chinese. I hear that the late Band Master of the Tientsin Town Band has arrived here to take up the Postal Clerkship connected with the Customs. Besides attending to his postal duties, it is to be hoped that he will inaugurate a Peking Band so that we may enjoy instrumental music at our garden and dancing parties. Mr. and Mrs. Loury and family, of the Methodist Mission, have returned to their work here after an absence in America of two years. Dr. Nevius and party are here at present from Chefoo.

On the evening of the 9th at the Japanese Legation, the Japanese Minister in the chair, a meeting of the Oriental Society was held at which Mr. Pander read a long and interesting paper on Lamaism, what it is, its history, and its cosmogony. A discussion followed in which Drs. Edkins, Martin, Blodget, and Dudgeon took part. The statement of the striking resemblance between Christianity and Buddhism in all respects except the crucifixion was controverted—the further examination of the Lama books, for historical proof of the rise of their doctrines was desiderated—the practical life of the priests was on a level with their obscene gods. The preparation of such a paper on the practical aspects of this yellow church must tend to an elucidation of the important question of comparative religions.

Our warm weather has at last set in, after a very rainy spring.
May 15th.

TIENTSIN RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I am sorry to see the ladies at Tientsin take so little interest in the racing. They arrive at the Stand with a pretty book and pencil provided for them, I presume, by the race committee, but are so much occupied with their own affairs, that the din of conversation is at its loudest, while the ponies are running! All this is irritating to one like myself, who is accustomed to the intense interest displayed by votaries of the great game both on the Newmarket Heath, on the plains of India and in Shanghai.

And at the same time a whole school-room of young children were rushing about the stand, making a great deal of noise, and enjoying their innocent little souls in their own way. Now I am really fond of children, having a son of my own whose "puppy tricks" and capers amuse me vastly, but I cannot help thinking that they are quite out of place on the Grand Stand where ladies and gentlemen meet to enjoy the racing. No children under twelve should be taken to a race tiffin and have wine given them to drink, as is done in Tientsin.

If they are to go to the races at all, a nursery table and proper food should be provided for them. The incongruity of their presence must have struck others besides myself and caused the issue of a printed express after the first day to this effect:—

"At the race-tiffin to-day the centre table will be reserved for the children. Owners of stables and members of the Race Club are requested to take their tiffin with the Band." I intend to keep this unique notice which may be of use in providing for children at other race meetings. Strange to say, I have never met any, either at Ascot, Sandown, Newmarket, in India or Shanghai.

The stewards of the meeting should also provide chairs for the infants, as well as for the ladies, for there were not sufficient in the stand to seat them all, and the moment I got up from mine, two fat little urchins were packed into it by their mamma and I was left standing!

I was glad to see no ladies in the judges' box in Tientsin, although I am sorry to say the contrary is sometimes the practice, on a not very far distant race-course, the arrangements of which, in all other respects are simply perfect. My objection to such a custom is based on the fact that fallible man, cannot reconcile the requirements of business and pleasure at one and at the same time.

Will some kind reader furnish me with the meaning of the following express, which has just been issued and which I am at a loss to understand.

"The person who happens to be in possession of a Gentleman's Black Waterproof overcoat that does not belong to him, and which was left in the Ladies' Room at the Grand Stand yesterday, would oblige by returning it to the Club Boy."

To whom in the world does this coat belong? Evidently, not to the "person who happens to be in possession" of it, else, why should he be requested to return it? It is expressly stated that it does not belong to the "gentleman." If it does belong to the "Club Boy," why in the world cannot he say so, and what was he doing in the ladies room? Really, the attention of the Tientsin Club Committee ought to be called to the conduct of this mysterious urchin.

As I jogged along slowly in my ricksha, I thought of another race meeting I attended a week before at Shanghai. Of the book, the ticket, the programme of the band music, that seemed to drop from the clouds into my hands, and of a certain kind Steward who used to look for me every day, when tiffin was ready, escort me to a seat of honour at the table and wait on me himself! These dear old English sportsmen

don't grow everywhere, but they make things so pleasant to the stranger, that the place is very *triste* where they are not. Such men never talk of what they *will* do, but just simply go straight and do it, and seem to be always thinking of some kind, and quiet way in which to be of service to others. You people of Shanghai are very lucky in having so many of the right sort in your midst. "May their shadows never grow less."

Being disappointed in the racing, and having nothing better to do, I thought I'd take a stroll and see the place. I found my way to the reading room where there is a delicious feast of books and papers which I enjoyed immensely. I afterwards visited the Victoria Park. "Park" must certainly, be a misnomer, for Stormonth gives it as "a portion of grass land," while in the Victoria Park there is no grass at all! It is a well cared for garden, and will be a charming place later on, when the flowers are seen at their best. Returning home to the hotel, I met the sweetest little pony imaginable, carrying a heavy sack on his back, and walking with some donkeys who were doing the same. He is, I hear, a native of Corea where all the ponies are small, and can be bought for a few dollars! I must find out how to get to Corea and choose a pair of these dear little things to take back to India. I am sure it would be quite possible to teach them all kinds of tricks, and they are so strong, that one of these little mites could carry me quite easily, though perhaps not across country.

I did not expect in a small country place like Tientsin to find such a comfortable hotel as the Astor House. The manager is a nice civil man, the food good, and well cooked and the attendance—Chinese. It is not such a liberty hall as the Central Hotel at Shanghai, the sporting proprietor of which place hails from the "distressful country" and where I did exactly as I pleased, and kept the obedient China boys running about for food, whenever the spirit moved me to ask for it. Here I should not dare to exhibit any such whimsical desires, for a stern looking card of rules in my bedroom gives me the hint that there's a time and place for all things, so I have become very obedient and give no extra trouble.

The old song says "There's no place like home" so I suppose there's not, but a good hotel is not at all a bad imitation. By a good hotel, I mean, a place with rooms in it that are yours entirely *pro tem*, where you can luxuriate in dressing gowns, tea gowns, wrappers, novels, tea, cakes, sandwiches, newspapers, loose slippers and every other comfort which makes life worth living, at all hours of the day. Where you find real easy chairs and where the servants never enter during your occupation, unless called. I would much prefer to pay my way in a place like this, than to stay in the house of my dearest friend. In a friend's house one always has to be agreeable to everyone, including the servants, and the hostess will persist in worrying her kind little head to try and amuse her guests when they would far rather be left alone to do as they like. The only house in which I thoroughly enjoyed myself and where we were left alone was with some sporting Irish people who said "breakfast goes on till twelve, lunch at two and dinner at eight. No one waits for anybody else, there are plenty of horses, traps dogs, guns, and fishing rods and you can do as you like." That suited me down to the ground, there were a lot of people staying in the house and we were all as happy as kings. How nice it is to be with people who don't expect you to make conversation for them, but just leave you alone when you feel in a lazy mood, to ruminate in peace. That's one of the greatest charms possessed by a well behaved dog. He never bothers his mistress when he sees she is tired, but just curls himself up near her, on the rug, and pretends to sleep! He is wide awake really all the time and keeps one eye open, for

reconnoitring purposes. When she has had a bad day, one of those days when everything seems to go wrong, and feels worried and depressed, does not her dumb friend come to her, give her a friendly lick and say as plain as eyes can speak "never mind, you've always got a friend in me"? Of course, he does, that's why we love him so much and give him the privileged position he holds in the family.

A. H.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

APPLICATION BY CHIN-SHUN'S BROTHER.

May 2nd.—(1) The high authorities of Kirin present an application on behalf of Ch'un-shun, younger brother of the late distinguished General Chin-shun. When Chin-shun was on his death-bed he entrusted his brother with the care of his mother and his son. Ch'un-shun, who is an expectant Taotai, now applies to be transferred to an appointment at the capital. He states that he was constantly in attendance on his brother during the thirty years that the latter was campaigning abroad, and in consequence he has not much experience in the transaction of civil business. If he could be granted a post in Peking, he would have greater opportunities of learning official work, and moreover he would be able, in obedience to his brother's wishes, to take care of his mother, who is nearly eighty years of age, and to superintend the studies of his nephew.—Referred to the Board.

REMITTANCE FROM HUPEH.

(2) The subsidies for the present year from the Hupeh salt *likin* are fixed at Tls. 100,000 for the Central Government and Tls. 50,000 for the Imperial Household. The Governor of the Province is now forwarding in bullion a first instalment, consisting of Tls. 30,000 for the Government and Tls. 10,000 for the Household, to which sums are added Tls. 330 for bags, cases, and petty expenses.

SUPPRESSION OF DISORDER IN YUNNAN.

3rd May.—According to a report made by the Governor-General and the Governor of Yunnan, last summer a body of local banditti took possession of a place called Mu-ka, which lies in a very wooded and mountainous district principally inhabited by aboriginal tribes and under the jurisdiction of T'a-lang T'ing, but on the borders of Yuan-chiang and Lin-an and also close to the Tongking frontier. The banditti, who were commanded by a man called Ch'en Ting-pang, plundered some of the neighbouring villages, and repulsed an attack made upon them by the local authorities. The authorities of T'a-lang and Yuan-ch'ang, therefore, proceeded against them, and defeated them in two encounters in July and August, several lives being lost on both sides, and the chief, Ch'en Ting-pang being forced to flee again to Li-fang in Tongking whence he had before emerged. But in November the train-bands who were keeping guard had become weary of their task and returned one after another to their homes; and Ch'en Ting-pang was soon back in Mu-ka, where he was joined by a number of bad characters from the adjoining districts, with whose aid he plundered the country. The train-bands went against him, but were outnumbered and defeated. The banditti then plundered the town of Meng-lieh and its neighbourhood, and an appeal was made by the local authorities to the provincial government. The case appearing to require serious measures, the memorialists determined to move across the troops which had lately been engaged in restoring order in Lo-hei Shan, and had by this time completed their task. Instructions were sent to the authorities of the adjoining districts to occupy the passes so as to prevent any

one escaping through them; and then, as soon as the troops from Lo-hei Shan arrived, they were joined by the local militia, and all moved forward to the attack from different sides simultaneously. Several villages were taken in succession, the insurgents being driven back or scattered, and a few lives lost on each side. At last, in February, the chief, Ch'en Ting-pang, was brought to bay in the forest or jungle of Ch'u-no. Means were found to make overtures to one of the bandits, Yang Fa-ch'ang, and he was instructed to seize the chief and make his followers disperse. A day or two afterwards fighting was discovered to be going on in the insurgent's camp, and the troops seized the opportunity of making an attack. A few of the enemy were killed, and Ch'en Ting-pang, who was struck by a bullet, was found lying on the ground desperately wounded. His followers scattered and fled, while Yang Fa-ch'ang and a number of people who had been forced to join the banditti against their will, came in and gave their submission. As Ch'en Ting-pang appeared to be at the point of death, he was immediately executed and his head exposed, in order that he might not have the good fortune to engage the penalty of his crimes. His younger brother has so far evaded pursuit, but every effort will be made to trace and arrest him. In conclusion, honours and rewards are requested for the officers and men who have most distinguished themselves in the affair.—Granted by Rescript.

NAVAL DRILL AT WUSUNG.

May 4th.—The Admiral of the Yangtze, Li Ch'eng-mow, reports his departure for Wusung on the 13th of March for the purpose of assembling the vessels of the steam fleet under his orders and proceeding to sea with them, in order to exercise them in gunnery practice and nautical manoeuvres.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

May 5th.—(1) Li Chia-lé and Li Yung-ch'ing, Lieutenant-Governors of Kiangsi and Shensi respectively, are ordered to come to Peking and await further employment. The Intendants of the K'ai Kwei Ch'en Hsi Circuit in Honan, of the Chao Yang Lo Circuit in Kuangtung, of the Hsing-I Shih Circuit in Hupeh, and the Prefect of Lei-chou in Kuangung are all directed to vacate their posts and proceed to Peking for presentation at Court.

REPEATED APPLICATIONS FROM YEN CHING-MING FOR PERMISSION TO RETIRE FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(2) Since August last Yen Ching-ming has been in bad health and has twice applied to be relieved of the duties of his office. In recently making a third request to the same effect, he states that he has wept tears of gratitude at the exceptional consideration which the Emperor has shown to him, and that he has employed his leave in taking all possible measures to restore his health, without, however, effecting any improvement in his condition. He is still so restless that he cannot sleep, and the left side of his body is totally paralysed. Though the summer has arrived, his lower limbs still suffer from cold. He can barely move about his room on a stick, and if he wishes to go farther he has to be supported in the arms of two attendants. All his sufferings are due to the exposure he underwent during his military career when he was in the prime of life, and now that he is over seventy his vigour is gone and he has become a complete invalid. This request was refused, but he was granted a further extension of two months' leave, in acknowledging which favour he again makes an earnest appeal for permission to retire. For months past his duties at the Board of Revenue have been entirely performed by his colleagues, Fu-k'un and Weng T'ung-ho without the least assistance from him. He was always of an impetuous disposition, and cannot bear to be doing nothing. He is precluded from entertaining any hope of

recovery, but retirement and the summer weather may prolong for a time his enfeebled existence. The Emperor refused this application in a Decree, confirming the former grant of extension of leave.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

(3) Some four years ago a daring robbery was committed on a household in the department of Hai-chou in Kiangsu. A number of men were arrested and tried for the offence. One of them, Yü Pu-ching, was found to be branded on the person, and on examination stated that he had been previously convicted for causing the death of a relative, and had made his escape while being conveyed through Shansi. The prisoners were sent by boat to the district jail, and while on their way there, were shipwrecked in a gale. Yü made his escape for the second time, and was not re-arrested for some years. In the meantime a communication was sent to the Governor of Shansi, which elicited the reply that no such prisoner had escaped within his jurisdiction. It was eventually discovered that Honan was the place in which Yü had been originally convicted. For the double offence he was sentenced to immediate decapitation, and his companions, who were concerned only in the latter crime, suffered various degrees of transportation.

AN OFFICER CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR FALSELY ASSUMING AN OFFICIAL POSITION.

May 6th.—(1) Some four years ago, when Pien Pao-ti was Acting Governor-General to the Hu Kuang provinces, a report reached him from an officer in charge of a *likin* station in the Han-yang district to the effect that a boat carrying a *soi-disant* general and his party had forced its way past the barrier, and that some members of the *likin* staff who had attempted to stop it had been tied up and beaten. The boat and its occupants were subsequently seized by order of the Governor-General, and its contents were found to consist of false seals, spurious commissions manufactured flags, and other official badges. Ho Chung-ch'i, the leader of the party, gave himself out to be Brigadier-General of Kiukiang, and was in possession of a seal bearing the title of Imperial Commissioner specially deputed by P'eng Yü-linto enlist soldiers. His second in command was Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu who styled himself expectant Brigadier-General, and held a commission signed by Chou Ta-wu, formerly Commander-in-Chief of Kueichow. Ho Chung-ch'i was summarily decapitated, and enquiries were instituted respecting Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu. General Chou Ta-wu wrote from Kansu that he had at one time recommended a man named Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu for promotion, but his age and birth place did not correspond with those given in the present instance. His native place was in the Yuan-ling direct in Hunan, and on enquiries being made there it was found that he had died some years previously, and that his commission had been sold by a relative who was now also dead. The real name of the pretended Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu was found to be Chou Ju-lin, and he was sentenced to banishment in Turkestan. Last year, however, he returned up again under the following circumstances. The Commander-in-Chief of Honan one day received a card from a person named Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu who introduced himself as Brigadier-General commissioned by the Governor to enrol an army corps, and added that he was just now engaged in doing so. It happened, however, that the Commander-in-Chief was an intimate friend of the real Chou Ch'eng-ch'iu with whom he had served years before. Had he been alive he would have been over fifty, while the present man was only about thirty. He saw through the disguise at once and had the man arrested. It was found that he had escaped from banishment and had returned to Hunan last year, where he had embezzled various sums of money from different people to whom he had pro-

mised good positions under his command. Being of good appearance and possessed of considerable cleverness he was able to carry out his scheme very successfully, and to prevent him from resuming the part in the future, he was sentenced to be strangled.

FENG TZÜ-TS'AI DETAINED FOR SERVICE IN KUANGTUNG.

(2) Feng Tzü-ts'ai, who was some time ago appointed Commander-in-Chief of Yunnan, recently received orders to remain for the present in Kuangtung, where he is acting as Imperial Commissioner in connection with the coast defence of Chinchow and Lienchow. He has been hitherto using the seal he employed when Commander-in-Chief of Kuangsi, but has now had a new one cut which he proposes to use during his period of special service.

POWDER FACTORY AT NANKING.

(3) The Viceroy at Nanking reports certain additions and repairs which have been made to the powder factory in that city. The machinery, which had become worn through constant use for a number of years, has been put in proper order at a cost of Tls. 2,000, and Tls. 4,000 have been spent in repairing the sheds. The total expenditure will amount to Tls. 7,000, and will be drawn from the Nanking Defence Fund Office.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT SHA-HU-K'OU.

May 7th.—(1) The Superintendent of Customs at Sha-hu-k'ou, who has arrived at Peking on the expiry of his period of office, reports that he has a surplus revenue of Tls. 16,070 as to the disposal of which he asks for instructions. In reply he has been ordered to hand over the amount to the Treasury of the Privy Purse.

RETIREMENT OF THE GRAIN INTENDANT OF YUNNAN.

(2) The Viceroy of the Yüankuei provinces reports that the Grain Intendant of Yunnan, T'an Tsung-chün, has suffered severely from the climate ever since his arrival in the province, last year he was seized with palpitation of the heart and several other ailments from which he has not yet recovered. The doctors tell him that complete rest for a year or two will be necessary to restore him to health. The Viceroy states that the applicant is an officer of superior administrative capacity who has twice acted as Judge in Yunnan and has performed good service in encouraging the improvement of the watercourses and the reclamation of the waste lands in the province. The application has been granted and an officer has been sent to fill the vacancy.

SUBSCRIPTION TO RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN HONAN.

(3) The Military Governor of Urumtsi reports that a provincial graduate, who was degraded some years ago at the instance of Li Hung-chang and who has since been serving in the army beyond the border, has subscribed Tls. 1,000 from his private income for the relief of the distress in Honan caused by the overflow of the Yellow River. The donor disclaimed all intention of wishing that any notice should be taken of the act, but as he has already done much to atone for the one error of his career, it is suggested that he should be restored his degree. Referred to the consideration of the Board.

CASE OF MATRICIDE BY A LUNATIC.

May 8th.—The Governor of Shantung reports the following case which occurred in Kuan Hsien in that province. Feng K'o-ch'eng, a native of the above district, had long been subject to fits of insanity, but as he was a very dutiful son during his lucid intervals, his mother had induced the village constable, the family elders and the neighbours generally to keep the fact from reaching the ears of the authorities. One morning about eighteen months ago Feng K'o-ch'eng was seized with one of these fits during which he tore up some bricks out of the floor of his bedroom and

flung them at his wife and daughter both of whom he severely wounded. His mother, seeing what was going on, ran to their rescue and received a blow on the head from a brick thrown by her son from the effects of which she died a day or two later. The daughter also died but the wife recovered. The culprit was sentenced to death by the slow and lingering process and as the place of the crime was over 30 li distant from the provincial capital, his execution was carried out in the latter place. Neighbours and relatives who conceal cases of insanity from the authorities incur the same punishment as persons who fail to report a crime of the commission of which they had previous knowledge. All therefore who were cognisant of the criminal's insanity are to receive 100 blows, and the local constable is to be cashiered.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 9th.—(1) Chou Fu, lately Customs Taotai at Tientsin has been promoted to be Chief Justice of Chihli, and Wang Chih-ch'un, who was Taotai in Hainan in 1884 and was previously Grain Intendant at Canton, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Chekiang. Hsiao Yao and T'ao Mo are gazetted Lieutenant Governors of Kiangsi and Shensi respectively. Fang Kung-chao, one of the Chief Secretaries in the Tsung-li Yamén, is appointed Taotai at Ichang and the intendency of the K'ai Kuei Ch'ên Hsü circuit in Honan has been conferred upon Yin Pao.

INSURRECTION IN KIANGSI.

Wang Shih-lung was a native of the Yü-tu district from which he had been carried off by the Taiping rebels at an early age. He served for many years as a camp follower in the armies of Chekiang and Kiangnan. In 1883, being hard pressed to find a living, he conceived the idea of raising some money by assuming the title and position of general and had a seal and commission manufactured to enable him to carry out the project. In the same year he visited the Lin-ch'uan district and claimed kindred there with a powerful family bearing the same surname, but his overtures not being favourably received, he again betook himself to a rambling life. Two years ago he reached his native place and joining his clan, received presents and congratulations on the attainment of his high position. A lawsuit was going on at the time between a distant clansman and another family in the district, and the impostor went in a chair carried by four bearers to use his influence with the magistrate on behalf of his relative. The magistrate detected the fraud and had Wang and chairbearers both arrested. The other members of the family were indignant and some twenty of them broke into the prison and carried off Wang Shih-lung by force. They built a stockade at the side of the village and threatened resistance to any attempt to coerce them into giving up their relative. The chairbearers were examined, but being merely hired servants of Wang Shih-lung, they knew nothing of his doings as an impostor. Inquiries which were made in various provinces proved that he had no claim to the title of General. Troops were sent to capture the stockade but their operations were not attended with success and reinforcements were despatched in a gunboat. In the meantime, the rebels had gathered many adherents from the surrounding villages and had provisioned themselves for a regular siege. Among other things, they appropriated a piece of ordnance and a quantity of powder that had been left over by the local militia. The Imperial troops eventually succeeded in capturing their fort and slaughtered most of its inmates. Wang himself and a few of his followers made their escape to the Jui-chin district where they were all taken prisoners. Wang was immediately decapitated and the same punishment would later on have been inflicted on a number of the others had they not died in prison. Several who had been coerced into joining the movement

Meeting.

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 28th May, 1888.

Locality of Dairy	
Head (New Seward Road)	.....
Broadway No. 2	.....
" No. 3	.....
" No. 4	.....
Lee Hongker	.....
Woosung Road	.....
Shinza Village	.....
" No. 2	.....
" No. 3	.....
Pai-loo Dairy	.....
Chang Young-Sing	.....
Yuen-mung and Sung-Lee	.....
Pai-sien-joh	.....
S. F. Ninggo Dow House (Ampung)	.....
Overweg's Bangaloo	.....
Zee, Buth and Hing-dai	.....
South of Pao-sien-joh	.....
Ali-Choo and Nee-sing	.....
Sik Chan	.....
Sun-wo and Dong-keo	.....
Louiza Bridge	.....
Total	.....

Widening Shansi Road.—Letter from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. is read accepting the Council's offer of Tls. 750 for the strip of Lot 735 required for widening this road between the Peking Road and Sochow Creek, measuring 0m. 1f. 5l. 5h. at Tls. 4,815

Infantry.—This year, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Infantry have no

required of them in a satisfactory manner. He would suggest the advisability of the ordinary hunting or swan-necked spur being substituted for the box spur now in use, and considers it a matter for regret that only 8 out of the mounted branch of the Corps have rendered themselves efficient.

It is to be regretted 14 of the Artillery were absent from the Inspection without leave.

It is not a matter of any difficulty, in the event of his finding that his business matters compel him to abstain from attending the Inspection Parade, for a Volunteer to ask for the necessary leave of absence, but it should be considered a point of honour with every Volunteer to turn out for Inspection Parade whenever possible, and when not possible to point out the impossibility to his Captain, and request his permission to absent himself, in order that that high feeling of discipline so necessary in all Military matters should be thoroughly maintained.

To avoid any possible mistake arising at a critical time, it would appear to be advisable that an understanding should now be arrived at, that those Volunteers who also belong to the Police Force will, in the event of the Volunteers being called out for active service, be held to serve in the latter, otherwise one gun will be rendered inefficient, as 11 of the Artillerymen belong to the Police.

General Cameron is glad to notice that an advance has been made by the Infantry in the direction of Volley and Independent firing, and hopes that if the suggestions of the Inspecting Officer (regarding attention being paid to correct positions being acquired in the first instance) are attended to, a very marked improvement will be observed by the next inspection.

In conclusion the General hopes that both the Municipal Council and the Volunteers will take everything that is said in a kind and friendly spirit, his only object being to serve the interest of the Community and he will always continue to take the same cordial interest in the Corps which he has previously expressed, and if he can at any time do anything to further their advancement it will give him much pleasure to be able to do it.

If it is the desire of the Municipal Council that the report of the Inspecting Officer should be forwarded for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency will have much pleasure in carrying out their wishes as was done on previous occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. CHURCHILL, Major,
Actg. Asst. My. Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Artillery.—The following letter from Major Morrison is submitted:—

Shanghai, 12th May, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Mr. E. W. Noel has now passed the necessary examination, and I recommend that a Commission be granted to him as Lieutenant in the Artillery.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. JAMES MORRISON,
Major Commanding, S.V.C.

A. G. Wood, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Decided to grant commission to Lieut. E. W. Noel as recommended.

No. 1 Company.—The following letter is read:—

Shanghai, 14th May, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Mr. W. D. Little being about to leave for Europe has resigned his post as Lieutenant of No. 1 Company, S.V.C.

He desires to be permitted to retain his rank while absent in accordance with the Standing Orders.

I recommend that this request be complied with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. JAMES MORRISON,
Major Commanding.

A. G. Wood, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Decided to comply with this request.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

S.C.C. v. H.B.M.'S NAVY.

The Shanghai cricket season of 1888 opened very pleasantly on Saturday (19th) with the above fixture. The weather and the ground were everything that could be desired and there was a fair attendance of spectators, the ladies, however, not being very numerous. The match was interesting in so far that it was regarded as a trial of some of the "new blood" which the Club has recently received, and though the play, as far as the batting was concerned, could hardly be described as brilliant, yet the result was on the whole very successful, and the new members, notably Messrs. Woodward, W. H. Moule, J. Orman, valuable accessions to the strength of the Club. The sailors had not a very strong team. Play commenced tamely enough, the Navy winning the toss and Dr. Allsop and A. B. Seaman Cook went on to the bowling of Messrs. Woodward, and St. Croix. The first named after scoring 1, fell a victim to the bowling of Woodward, the new bowler. Cook, who played very well, ran up 14 before he was bowled, also by Woodward. Knight the next naval batsman proved himself a tougher customer and made 16 by good play when he was well caught by Mr. A. P. Wood. Lord F. Osborne only scored 2 before his wicket went down for a ball from St. Croix. The rest of the Navy had short lives, the bowling of Messrs. St. Croix and Woodward proving too strong for the batsmen, while the fielding of the Club was excellent. The visitors were finally all dismissed for the small total of 56. The Home team then went in and the first three batsmen were got rid of cheaply, W. H. Moule for 7, Woodward 2, Orman 8, 3 wickets being down for 25. The next man, Jackson, however, displayed better qualities as a batsman and for a long time defied the best bowlers of the visitors. His innings of 33 was a very well played contribution indeed, and included several very good hits. He was finally splendidly caught by Lewis on a running catch off Knight's bowling, a feat which evoked loud applause. The next man, Wainwright, was unfortunate in striking his wicket before he had any chance of scoring, and the next four men, J. A. Moule, Abbott, Dobson, Wickham were easily disposed of, with the respective scores of 4, 0, 1, 1. The Club curiously enough reserved its two best old bats for the end, St. Croix going in ninth, and displaying good form for his 20 runs. A. P. Wood knocked up 10 before he cast his partner St. Croix who was caught and bowled by Knight, who had disposed of another Club bat, J. A. Moule in the same way. The C.C. total now stood at 98 and there was no time for a second innings, so that their victory was an easy one. For the visitors, Messrs. Pratt and Knight did the bowling almost through the whole innings and divided the honours of this department pretty well between them. The following is the score:—

NAVY.

Dr. Allsop, b. Woodward	1
A. B. Cook, b. Woodward	14
Eug. Knight, c. Wood, b. Woodward	16
Lt. Lord F. Osborne, b. St. Croix	2
Lt. Hughes, b. St. Croix	4
Paymaster Marwood, b. Woodward	1
Pratt, not out	5
Scott, c. Moule, b. Woodward	5
Lt. Dillon, c. St. Croix, b. Jackson	0
Lt. Lewis, c. Wood, b. Woodward	4
White, c. Dobson, b. Jackson	1
No extra	3
Total	56

S. C. C.

W. H. Moule, c. Allsop, b. Pratt	7
C. F. Woodward, b. Pratt	2
J. Orman, c. White, b. Pratt	8
J. Jackson, c. Lewis, b. Pratt	3
H. Wainwright, hit wkt., b. Pratt	0
J. A. Moule, c. and b. Knight	4
F. J. Abbott, c. Hughes, b. Pratt	0

W. B. Dobson, b. Pratt	1
K. P. Wickham, b. White	1
F. A. De St. Croix, c. and b. Knight	20
A. P. Wood, not out	12
Byes 9, no balls 3	12
Total	98

ELEVEN OF THE S.C.C. v. TWENTY-TWO.

This match was played on Thursday in beautiful weather. The Twenty-two, who played one man short, went in first and remained at the wickets till nearly half-past five, putting 136 to their credit before they were disposed of. The best scores were Dr. Allsop 32, W. Kemisley 24, J. M. E. Machado 23, and W. H. Moule 12. The remaining seventeen only got single figures, or ducks of which there were five. The most successful bowlers for the Eleven were Messrs. St. Croix 9 wickets, Saunders 5, and Woodward 3. The Eleven then went in, but darkness setting in shortly after, stumps were drawn with one wicket (Mr. F. Smith) down for 57, Mr. Orman 25, and Mr. Charles 2, being the not outs. The following is the score:—

H. Adams, bowled Woodward	8
H. Patch, 1 before wicket bowled Woodward	1
H. Browek, c. Moule, b. Orman	2
F. Tomlin, b. Woodward	2
Dr. Allsop, b. Saunders	32
W. H. Moule, c. Woodward, b. Saunders	12
Lieut. Marwood, c. Woodward, b. Saunders	0
H. Wainwright, b. Saunders	0
H. R. Hearn, c. Smith, b. St. Croix	3
E. A. Frost, b. Wade	0
W. H. Moule, b. St. Croix	24
J. W. H. Burgoyne, c. Saunders	3
J. M. E. Machado, b. St. Croix	23
W. Munro, b. St. Croix	8
M. J. Saunders, b. St. Croix	0
J. J. Dunne, b. St. Croix	0
W. C. Ward, b. St. Croix	2
J. W. H. Burgoyne, c. Saunders, b. St. Croix	4
R. A. Gibb, not out	1
F. B. Aubert, run out	1
A. G. Rowland, c. Woodward, b. St. Croix	8

136

MR. WASH NORTON'S WORLD OF WONDERS.

Recent experiences have apparently made Shanghai audiences a little suspicious as to the value of variety entertainments, for though there was evidently no restriction whatever on admission to the Theatre on Thursday night (17th), presuming that the applicant was furnished with a ticket or the necessary dollars, the stalls were not much more than half full, and the dress circle and boxes were very scantily occupied. The pit and gallery, however, were crowded, and all those who did go enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The elements that make up Mr. Norton's World, are good all through, and there is plenty of variety in his "show," and incessant entertainment. The performance began on Thursday with a selection from Bizet's *Carmen* given on the piano by Mr. Albert Linton, and then the curtain drew up on the manager in ordinary evening costume alone in the centre of the stage. In the dearest manner, and without moving from the stage, or taking any assistance, animate or inanimate, from beyond himself, he transformed himself successively into a French General, a Squire of the old school, an Irish washerwoman, an American school-marm, and a Girl of the Period, each character in its appropriate dress, *chevelure* and *chaussure*, and each impersonation accompanied by a little speech or song or dance. The next scene was the appearance of the Oriental Necromancer, Achmed Ali Bey, with his charming assistant Miss Haida. They are magnificently costumed and their scene is a simple contrast of light and darkness, with none of the gaudy paraphernalia demanded by inferior magicians, nor are their tricks the stale inventions that wizards innumerable perform in countless drawing-rooms before wondering children at Christmas time. Mr. Bey's magic is broad and distinguished; he did indeed borrow a watch, and he did produce a guinea-pig, but generally he soared above these trivialities, and was deservedly greatly applauded. But the next scene was the *bonne bouche*. There has never been

seen before in Shanghai such a pair of extraordinary brothers, with such an endless fund of eccentric humour, such a boundless supply of ludicrous antics, as the two Harveys. They sing and they do incredible things with their own limbs, and with hats and fiddles, and concertinas; and they do it all with a chaste grotesqueness that doubles the charm. Whoever does not go to see them, cannot realise what he loses by not going. After the Harvey Brothers, the scene of Zitka, the enchanted lady is somewhat tame; perhaps it is well that there should be a quiet interval before those meteors reappear. In the two respectable looking tradesmen who come on next, it is hard to recognise at first the electrical imps who kept one's senses in a whirl in the first part. But *chassez le naturel, il revient au galop*, and their tricky spirit soon reasserts itself, and we have as much fun and more "knocking about," until we are tired of laughing when they go off, the one with the back of his head on fire, and the other with a chopper sticking in his crown. After this, it is a relief to see the pianist come up on the stage and with a good deal of blue for the sky and the lake, a patch of white for Fujian, and some black for the fir-trees, paint a large picture of Lake Hakone, upside down, in about five minutes. Mr. Wash Norton winds up the evening with some old time Nigger Minstrel business, "picking" the banjo in the old fashion, and singing snatches of the old Nigger Melodies, before they were superseded by the silly sentimental ballads, that are now beloved of burnt cork artists. With so good a company Mr. Norton ought to do well in Shanghai.

Mr. Wash Norton's World of Wonders gave a second entertainment at the Lyceum on Saturday, and although the programme was a repetition of that given on Thursday night, there was a much larger audience than on the first occasion. Mr. Norton introduced a slight variation at the end of the performance, and gave an illustration with the bones of the clatter of horses' feet at an imaginary race meeting. This item received immense applause.

There was a large and fashionable audience in the Lyceum on Tuesday evening last, when this excellent and very versatile company gave their third performance. The programme again underwent some changes and afforded plenty of opportunity for those cleverest, lithest, and most comical of brothers, the Harveys, to keep the house in constant convulsions of laughter. The opening character sketch, "Two can play at that game," though it hangs upon a feeble theme, was greatly enjoyed on account of the admirable acting of Mr. Wash Norton as Cupid, the Negro servant. Achmed Ali Bey's feats in magic were very cleverly done and the eerie effect of the semi-darkened scene of his labours was heightened by the flight of a number of bats about the stage while he was practising his "black art." The great box trick as done by Maskelyne and Cook in the Egyptian Hall was imitated very successfully by Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton, but the delusion has been seen before no doubt by many of the audience and scarcely needs description. Altogether the entertainment was of a most enjoyable and mirth-provoking character.

S.V.C. SPRING PRIZE MEETING.

Friday, 18th, Saturday, 19th, and Monday, 21st May.

6.—THE "HAIKWAN" PRIZE.—Presented by Members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. Entrance Fee, \$1. Ranges—200, 600, and 800 yards. Four Prizes.—The Prize, added to a portion of the Entrance Fees, and divided as follows:—First Prize, 40 per cent; Second Prize, 30 per cent; Third Prize, 20 per cent; Fourth Prize, 10 per cent. Handicap.—Winners of a Gold Cross, 6 points; Winners of a First Prize at a Municipal Meet

ing in a Competition open to all members of the Corps, 5 points; Winners of a Second Prize in such a Competition, 3 points.

The Haikwan Prize was competed for on the above dates. There were thirty-nine competitors, eight of whom retired after firing at the first two ranges. Sergt. Glass made the highest score, 77, but being handicapped 6 points, he only secured the third prize. The first prize fell to Gun. Bullock (not handicapped), Priv. Eckhold (not handicapped) took second prize, and the fourth prize fell to Sergt. Gilby (handicapped 5 points). The weather on the first day was good; on Saturday foggy; and on Monday drenching rain and strong fish-tail wind. The following are the full scores:—

	200 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Tl.
Serg. Glass.. (*)	3445544-29	4144255-27	0432442-21	77
Gun. Bullock	4454444-29	3532543-25	4050445-22	76
Serg. Gilby.. (*)	4434454-28	2443431-24	3214244-23	75
Corp. Gould.. (*)	4443342-24	4345451-29	0534442-22	75
Gun. Wilson.. (*)	3544545-30	2445334-25	345422-20	75
Priv. Roberts.. (*)	4555434-30	2520444-21	3055244-23	74
" Clifton.. (*)	4544334-27	4455354-30	5004305-17	74
" Valentine.. (*)	4445432-26	3550042-17	455554-28	71
" Eckhold	3323433-21	2423554-25	3205555-25	71
Gun. Rao.. (*)	4443333-24	3535542-25	0245341-22	71
Priv. Bowman.. (*)	3344445-27	025-325-17	4445252-28	70
Corp. Smith, S.	3544434-27	3503353-22	4342452-21	70
Gun. Macdonald	3544444-28	2504352-21	054242-20	70
Priv. Omundsen	4144544-29	0543204-18	3045505-23	60
" Goodfellow	3453544-28	2332352-20	416424-21	60
B.S.M. Cameron	4455444-30	3222456-18	2034434-20	63
Serg. Trueman	3434445-27	2354532-24	024422-14	65
Priv. Singer	3333555-27	5324302-19	044054-17	62
" Bullard	3351543-27	2553332-23	002244-12	62
Capt. Lamond	4434444-27	2232455-24	4200040-10	61
Gun. Morden	0333444-21	2252334-21	0043452-17	60
Priv. John	4344435-27	3335223-23	0422000-8	58
Gun. Clarke	4433424-26	5444335-28	0400000-4	58
Priv. Buchanan	W.043444-23	4402413-19	2330300-10	52
Lieut. Sharp	4333334-24	2523524-23	0000500-0	52
Priv. Rogers	3434203-19	0002524-13	0044442-18	50
" Abbott	2544423-24	0205202-11	234402-15	50
" Reid	2333424-21	5255423-26	1000001-2	49
Serg. Grant	0324353-20	3334440-17	0250038-10	47
Priv. Jensen	2444444-26	0000340-7	0-22342-13	46
Corp. Whitfield	2232432-18	0234323-17	3340000-10	46

* Handicapped 6 points.

† " 5 "

Tuesday, 22nd May.

7.—THE "GRIFFINS" PRIZE.—Presented by the Infantry Companies, S.V.C. Prize in any previous Battalion Competition, restricted or unrestricted (or a First Prize—including the "Griffins' Aggregate"—at this Meeting). Entrance Fee, \$1. Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Four Prizes.—The Prize, and added to a portion of the Entrance Fees, and divided as follows:—First Prize, 40 per cent; Second Prize, 30 per cent; Third Prize, 20 per cent; Fourth Prize, 10 per cent.

The above Prize was competed for on Tuesday. There were eleven competitors. Priv. Turnbull took first prize with 56 points, Priv. Bullard second, Priv. Abbott third, and Gun. Morden fourth prize. The following are the full scores:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tl.
Priv. Turnbull	4445435-29	452552-27	56
" Bullard	5432443-25	4535324-26	51
" Abbott	3340250-17	4453335-29	46
Gun. Morden	4234 44-21	4225452-24	45
Priv. Shadgett	4440223-20	3235523-23	43
" Reid	2424102-18	4342253-23	41
Corp. Pease	4223425-22	0234353-19	41
" Cooper	5543343-27	2224230-13	40
Trop. Haskell	4332422-19	2224223-17	36
Corp. Whitfield	0334340-17	2240302-13	30
Priv. Rogers	2643422-17	5005200-12	29

Wednesday, 23rd May.

8.—THE "VOLLEY-FIRING" PRIZE.—A Team or Teams of Ten (excluding Commissioned Officers) from each Company, Battery, and Troop. Entrance Fee, \$10 per Team. Range—400 yards. Position—Prone, in extended order. Each Team will fire five Volleys (with Rifles) at ordinary Wimbledon Second Class Targets, and the necessary words of command will be given by the Officer in charge of the Range. The value of hits will be the same as in individual Competitions. Ricochets will be counted as of the same value as direct hits. A Team may be disqualified if any of its Members fire before the word of command.

Points, not exceeding five, may be deducted by the Officer in charge of the Range for each Volley which in his opinion is badly delivered. No points will be allowed to Teams not of the proper numerical strength. The order of firing will be determined by the Captains of the respective teams not later than Saturday, 19th May. One Prize (the Entrance Fees).—To be given to the Team making the highest score.

Five teams competed for this match, resulting in a victory for No. 2 Co. team, which scored 44 hits, equal to 154 points. The following are the scores of the respective teams:—

No. 2 Co. Team.

	Hits.	Bulls.	Centres.	Magpies.	Outers.	Scores.
Corp. Whitfield...						
Priv. Bryan						
" Clifton						
" Coulthard						
" Eckhold	44	11	13	7	13	154
" John						
" Pirie						
" Quick						
" Stahlberg						
" Tolliday						

No. 1 Co. A. Team.

	Hits.	Bulls.	Centres.	Magpies.	Outers.	Scores.
Serg. Glass						
" Wingrove						
Corp. Hall						
" S. Smith						
Priv. Buchanan	40	14	3	6	17	134
" Bullard						
" Gibson						
" Jensen						
" Reid						
" Valentine						

No. 3 Co. Team.

	Hits.	Bulls.	Centres.	Magpies.	Outers.	Scores.
Serg. Gilby						
Corp. Gould						
Priv. Ballam						
" Bowman						
" Lanning	38	6	7	7	18	115
" Oliveira						
" Omundsen						
" Singer						
" Turnbull						
" Vieira						

Artillery.

	Hits.	Bulls.	Centres.	Magpies.	Outers.	Scores.
B.S.M. Cameron						
Serg. Grant						
" Reed						
Gun. Adams						
" Bullock						
" Morden						
" Rae						
" Wilson						

No. 1 Co. B. Team.

	Hits.	Bulls.	Centres.	Magpies.	Outers.	Scores.
Serg. Bois						
" Dowdall						
Corp. King						
Priv. Abbott						
" Adamson	34	3	3	12	16	95
" Bowring						
" Cockey						
" Davis						
" Muir						
" Reeks						

Thursday, 24th May

9.—THE "CARBINE" PRIZE.—Presented by the Bankers of Shanghai. Open to Members of the Light Horse and Artillery. Entrance Fee, \$1. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Position—Kneeling at 200, prone at 400 yards. Four Prizes.—The Prize, added to a portion of the Entrance Fees, and divided as follows:—First Prize, 40 per cent; Second Prize, 30 per cent; Third Prize, 20 per cent; Fourth Prize 10 per cent. Handicap.—Winner of a Gold Cross or of a First Prize at a Municipal Meeting in a Competition open to all members of the Corps, 5 points; Winners of a Second Prize in such a Competition, 3 points.

The above competition took place on Thursday morning with favourable weather. There were eleven competitors. Captain Lamond made the highest score, but being handicapped 5 points, he only takes second prize, the first prize fell to Trooper Haskell (not handicapped) with 56 points, Gun. Rae (also handicapped 5) took third prize, and Bat. Serg. Maj. Cameron (handicapped 5) the fourth prize. The following are the full scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	71.
Capt. Lamond	(*)..444534—29	425565—31	60
Gun. Eas.	(*)..443465—29	553355—29	58
Trop. Haskell	324444—25	545525—31	56
B.S.M. Cameron	(*)..544444—29	443545—27	56
Gun. Wilson	(*)..343444—25	345453—29	54
" Bullock	(*)..425343—25	524254—27	52
" Morden	2443353—24	233255—25	48
" Macdonald	043444—25	3243353—25	48
Priv. Clarke	524253—25	422344—23	48
Trop. Vale	433444—26	0422325—18	44
" Liddell	0433034—17	452335—24	41

* Handicapped 5 point.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

10.—THE "GOLD CROSS."

The Gold Cross of the Meeting, value one-fourth of the Entrance Fees for Competitions Nos 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, will be won by the Competitor whose score in those Competitions makes the highest aggregate.

Gunner Wilson won the Gold Cross of the Meeting with an aggregate score of 318 points=3.785 per shot.

11.—THE "GRIFFINS' AGGREGATE" PRIZES.—Entrance Fee, \$1.—Open to those only who are entitled to enter for Competition No. 7. The "Griffins' Aggregate Prizes" will be won by the four Competitors (excluding the Winner of the "Griffins") whose respective scores in Competitions Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 7 make the highest aggregates. Three Prizes.—The Entrance Fees, added to a sum from the S.V.C. Prize Fund, and divided as follows:—First Prize, 50 per cent.; Second Prize, 30 per cent.; Third Prize, 20 per cent.

WINNERS:

	Agg. Score.	
Priv. Bullard	212	1st Prize.
Gun. Morden	187	2nd "
Priv. Reid	185	3rd "

12.—THE "CONSOLATION AGGREGATE" PRIZES.—A forced Entry for all Competitors. The "Consolation Aggregates" will be won by the seven Competitors (excluding the Winner of the Gold Cross, the Winners of a First or Second Prize, the Winner of two Third Prizes, and the Winner of the First Prize in the "Griffins' Aggregate," during this Meeting) whose respective scores in Competitions Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 make the highest totals from Winners of First and Second Prizes, during this Meeting, will be divided as follows: First Prize, 25 per cent.; Second Prize, 20 per cent.; Third Prize, 15 per cent.; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Prizes, respectively, 10 per cent.

WINNERS:

	Agg. Score.	
Serg. Glass	313	1st Prize.
Corp. Gould	305	2nd "
Priv. Valentine	302	3rd "
" Ommundsen	298	4th "
B.S.M. Cameron	288	5th "
Gun. Macdonald	288	6th "
" Clarke	280	7th "

Correspondence.

IRISH AND CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a recent article you leave off with the Irish "God bless you,"—if it isn't snuff—as an analogue to a Chinese custom, altogether too far fetched. But the Abbé Huc, more or less seriously propounds a number of instances of resemblance between the Chinese and the French, who come mainly of the same Celtic stock as the Irish, amongst others in their natural politeness, their tendency to be easily amused, their running after novelties. The earliest colonies which issued from the "Cradle of the Human Race" would have gone farthest East and West, and their remains if existing would be found in the Mongolian steppes and in the less accessible parts of the coasts of the Atlantic. By a law of Elizabeth, the Irish were forbidden to shave the forepart of the head or to wear a cue or *ceilin*. When an Irish chieftain visited

the Court of that Queen his followers were clothed in long saffron-coloured "shirts," so-called. Such "shirts" are to this day worn by the Chinese who shave the front of their heads and wear the *ceilin*. I do not know as to the saffron colour but I believe that yellow in Chinese costume is supposed to indicate some privilege or dignity. Are these resemblances of these people quite accidental? Dr. Edkins traces many analogies between the Chinese and English languages; but England having been much less secluded, and more exposed to invasion of succeeding hordes is not likely to have preserved so much of the archaic element as the less accessible "gem of the Western World."

Yours etc.,

?

Miscellaneous.

THE BATTLE OF FREIGHTS.

Four pounds was the rate fixed for Teas per *Moyune*, Calm and bright was the weather brought in with the Moon*

When all of a sudden appeared—in a *Huff* One who troubled the waters, and made them quite rough,

In place of the calm raged the fiercest Typhoon,

And war to the knife was declared, about noon.

"What! Four pounds for that craft; thirty bob's quite enough

So into my cargo-boat jamb all your stuff."

Yours, &c.,

CHA-ZEE.

Hankow, 16th May.

* New Moon, 13th May.

WOMEN AT WORK!

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is as true as it is old. "All play and no work makes Jill a mere toy" may not be as old but is probably quite equally true. The boatwomen have their say, as every new arrival in China knows, and venture to differ from them: "But then they take a hand at an oar; or rather it is they who pull the boats about. The lily foot lady of Chinese society probably does not command half so much deference at home as the rough boatwoman. Indeed we all know the first has to put up with a Number Two and a Number Three, and so on. The boatwoman in her boat reigns alone. The woman who works as well as plays runs no risk of being looked upon as a toy or treated as such. And this makes it refreshing even in the first burst of Summer heat to drive out to the West Gate, and watch the lady Doctor at the Margaret Williamson Hospital receiving her patients. We see plenty of men working hard in Shanghai, but not so many Western Women.

The windows were all wide open, and the breeze came in through the green bamboo blinds on to the well polished floor as in a perfectly plain cotton dress made after the old housemaid's fashion, and fresh white apron, the Doctor with true business promptitude interviewed each patient, prescribed and dismissed her. A young Chinese girl, —redeemed by kind Shanghai ladies from one of the dens, alas! tolerated by our Municipal authorities although forbidden by Chinese law as by English—in the most summary manner conducted each woman to the Dispensary where the prescriptions were made up by another American lady, as also by a Chinese woman graduate. A young Chinese girl, who had arrived at the Hospital engaged to be married, but who having been left there to be cured, had never been called for, swung herself backwards and forwards, making herself generally useful, and decidedly ornamental with her air of luxurious languor.

Gradually the picture, as a good picture does, began to grow upon me. I wondered how it would be if we all wore perfectly plain, fresh cotton dresses, and white aprons, but then recollected it would not do without the alert, business-like air. And what is there for European women in China to be alert and business-like about?

Close to the Hospital is the cool, shady old house where the lady doctors live. And there is also a girls' school. Having visited a good many girls' schools, since arriving in China, I was really delighted to see the children look so well and rosy, and clean. None apparently had bad eyes, or sore heads, some were even pretty, all plump. They had a man for instructor, which to European ideas seemed a pity. Probably it would be difficult to find a Chinese woman instructor. But it seems to a casual visitor from Europe as much to be desired, as that the big boys at the Eurasian School should have a man to instruct them, and hold them in check instead of two amiable and not even elderly ladies. The little girls sang very pleasingly, but when told they were singing a Temperance Hymn, I could not help thinking how we should laugh at home if philanthropic China women went to Scotland and taught the little girls in Glasgow to sing anti-opium Hymns. Missionaries like reformers should be gifted with a strong sense of the ludicrous.

The piles of fresh clean homely garments all ready for the little girls upstairs were however in no sense laughable, until one came to the winter garments made with Irish ingenuity out of the tailors' patterns from which gentlemen select their clothes. The little oblong bits of cloth had all been sewn together by the children themselves, who, I was assured, had never been so comfortable before, as when wearing these motley garments under their blue cottons. For the cloth was new, and light for its warmth—yet not so very warm as wadded clothes. Piles of fresh cotton garments were waiting for them now, and they were busy with patchwork quilts made out of remnants of cotton frocks. Visions of doing likewise—barring the Temperance Hymn—dittied before my mind, and I pictured myself, if a whole Chinese town happy in patchwork.

Old Christmas cards, or coloured advertisements were given as prizes to induce the children to do their lessons well, and, as I was assured—one has to take so much on trust where one cannot speak the language—highly appreciated. Even the pictures in the *Pall Mall Gazette* might in this way find admirers.

The question of how much good missionaries do is so often discussed in a sceptical spirit, that a leading missionary wrote to me the other day "The lives of Buddhist priests are for the most part as good for nothing and as idle as those of missionaries are generally reckoned in Shanghai. Could I say more?" But looking at the bright alacrity of these ladies who are trying to heal the sick, teach the ignorant, and feed the uncared for, I could not help thinking that at least their efforts seemed to result in better fruits for themselves than if they were spending all their time visiting, or even educating Chinese tailors into becoming European dressmakers.

Before deciding how much good is done to the objects of benevolence one must know what becomes of these plump, pretty children, when they leave their school, what becomes of the daily hundreds of outdoor patients when health is restored to them.

Starting Filatures, Match Works, Cotton Mills, seems a more undeniably good work, although probably not undertaken with that idea. They are very superior women who work in the Filatures, almost ladies according to the Chinese managers, for great skill and delicacy of touch are required, and their fingers certainly feel as if they had never been roughened by household

work. The wages some of them earn are in proportion good, and it is interesting to observe that the silk thus reeled off fetches Tls. 200 per picul above that reeled off in the old Chinese fashion. In Major Brothers' Match Works it is rather a rougher set, but what is particularly pleasing there is to see the family groups, the mother surrounded by her children, the little ones all working away with that hereditary delight in work that seems the great distinguishing characteristic of Chinese children. For these matches the wood all comes over from Japan, all cut ready into double matches; then each end has to be sulphured; the matches piled in bundles are chopped in two, and then comes the boxing, the great business for the children. The boxes have to have pretty pictures pasted on to them, then they have to be made into packages and neatly wrapped. Men do the sulphuring. Women wrapper the boxes, doing it with perfectly marvelous celerity. It is the intervening stages that are done by the family groups; mere babies—who sob at the sight of an European—assisting with their chubby fingers.

Visiting these works one cannot but be struck by the well fed look of the factory hands, as we call them, just as in some of the up-country districts one cannot help at once noticing the depressed underfed look of the children. This without going among the refugees from floods who camp out at Wuchang, and crowd over to Hankow, looking famine stricken. Non-interference with other nations is a splendid theory, when discussed at home, but wherever a superior race comes in contact with an inferior one there must be interference of some kind or other, and the only question is of what kind? For pushed to its logical conclusion it would shut our merchants out of China, our Paraffine oil, and our Manchester goods, as well as our opium and our Missionaries, and we in Europe should never have known the delights of Tea, till we learnt to grow it ourselves in our own dominions, which also would never have been ours. But the natural order of things is international interference. Since the Creation men always have interfered with one another, and probably always will. The only novelty is interfering with the avowed object of benefiting other and not ourselves. And this being a modern development the world is somewhat sceptical of it so far, also lynx-eyed to perceive and ever ready to condemn, if Charity—supported by a Society's purse—inadvertently gives away that out of which struggling commerce had hoped to make an honest living.

But so far Missionary doctors are not looked upon by other Medical men as robbing them of possible Chinese patients. Nor can the Missionary schools certainly be accused of thus preventing other teachers from getting a living, they rather open out fresh woods and pastures new. The Margaret Williamson Hospital ought to be about twice as big as it now is. An operating room and twenty more beds are wanted. A certain sum of money is in hand, but not quite enough to buy more land and build. How would it be to start a class for training lady nurses there? Certainly, any girl after going through it would be a great deal more useful up the country. In that way Funds might be raised for additional building, and some most useful information imparted. Anyway it repays a visit, and would be glad of money, clothes, and little pictures to give away to little Chinese children.

A. E. N. L.

MEMORANDUM IN REFERENCE TO NORTH-CHINA SILKS.

The following Memorandum was drawn up a short time ago by a British firm in Shanghai:—

The export figures of North-China silk to America, compared with the export of

Japans and Chinas, since the season 1877-88 are as follows:—

Season	CALCULATED IN BALES OF A PICUL EACH.			
	North-China.	Japan.	Canton.	
1877-1878	4,613	1,411	2,850	
1878-1879	6,842	3,200	3,995	
1879-1880	9,490	5,175	6,203	
1880-1881	9,334	5,376	3,883	
1881-1882	7,070	7,022	4,458	
1882-1883	5,459	9,589	4,642	
1883-1884	3,457	9,783	2,709*	
1884-1885	5,537	11,143	2,729*	
1885-1886	7,802	15,034	3,430	
1886-1887	6,021	14,002	5,328	
Estimated..1887-1888	3,500	14,000	5,500	

* 1883-84 and 1884-85 were seasons of very short crops in Canton, and 1885-86 was a season of very low prices in North-China.

The figures show that—

In			
1877-78 North-China silk represented 52			
1878-79	"	"	48½
1879-80	"	"	45½
1880-81	"	"	50
1881-82	"	"	38
1882-83	"	"	27½
1883-84	"	"	21½
1884-85	"	"	28½
1885-86	"	"	26
1886-87	"	"	23½
1887-88	"	"	15

per cent of the export from the East.

The above figures show how steadily North-China silks are losing ground, with at any rate one large consumer, compared with their neighbours Japan and Canton, and in taking the export figures to America as the best guide to what is also happening in Europe, we have been influenced by two considerations. Firstly, that in America the silk trade has been growing more markedly and rapidly than in any other country, and secondly, that the trade there in Eastern silks is less affected than in Europe, by small or large European crops.

As regards the intrinsic superiority of the North-China Cocoon and the silk that can be reeled from it, (over that of almost any other country), there is really no difference of opinion. The only reason for its falling out of favour and losing ground, as compared with its competitors Japan and Canton, lying in the fact, that whereas they have been advancing with the times, and introducing improvements, North-China has been at a standstill or, as in the case of rereels, receding.

In the years 1873 to 1874, the Japanese Government introduced the reeling of Japanese silks from the cocoons on European principles, and private enterprise has since largely followed up the movement. To quote from a Yokohama circular of May, 1887, "In every direction are seen the evidences of encouragement given by the Government. Large tracts of land are yearly brought under mulberry cultivation. Filatures and rereeling establishments increase year by year, and in every little town and village are to be seen Government notifications of encouragement, in the direction of greater energy in cultivating and more care in reeling." The result has been, that as much as two-thirds of the silks from Japan are now exported as Filatures or rereels, the enhanced values of which are \$170 per picul in the former case, and \$70 per picul in the latter, over silks reeled on the old system.

Producers in Canton have been slower in introducing the desired improvement (although their rereels have yearly been improving in evenness and reliability), but since 1884 their Filatures have gradually been working their way into consumption, and are now assuming quite an important position in their export, at an enhanced value of \$80 per picul over any silks reeled in the old style.

We think the only conclusion to be drawn from the above premises is, that it is very desirable that some action should be taken by the Chinese Government, to induce the silk producers of North-China to copy the improvements in reeling silk adopted by other countries as nearly as possible, or, at any rate, to exercise greater care in the manipulation of their Cocoons

and Silk. The few remarks on Japan and Canton silks reeled on European principles, show pretty clearly the advantages which would accrue to producers should they adopt the European methods, but as a most conclusive argument, we need only further point out that the silks reeled from Woosieh cocoons at the few Filatures established by foreigners in Shanghai, command some Tls. 200 per picul above the silk reeled up country by natives.

These Filatures have undoubtedly been a movement in the right direction, but are at a great disadvantage in being so far from the centre of the silk districts, whilst at present their whole productive powers are so small that, until those at present working are further developed or are copied by Natives up country, they can have no real influence on the trade.

That the erection and running of Filatures in the interior on a large scale is a big scheme, there is no doubt, but whilst alluding to them as the goal to be hoped for, we venture to throw out a few suggestions which, if acted upon would, we think, greatly improve the value and saleability of the silks of North China, without in any way interfering with the habits or prejudices of the producers.

1st.—One great reason for the bad reeling of North China silk is that no process is adopted for killing the chrysalis, before reeling off the silk from the cocoon. The consequence is that in the hurry to reel the silk before the moth shall eat its way out, all available labour, whether skilled or not, has to be employed, and this is so serious an impediment to any real improvement in the reeling, that a change is imperatively called for. We would suggest that the country people be shown how to kill, and dry their cocoons, when the result would be, that the labour which is now forced to prepare some 60,000 to 70,000 piculs of silk in three weeks, might extend its energies over the whole twelve months, much more care and skill in reeling being then practicable than is possible at present.

2nd.—We would suggest that great necessity of evenness in size of the silk all through its length, and also explaining that this can only be attained, not simply by winding from a fixed number of cocoons placed in the basin at one time, but by so arranging the winding and supply of cocoons, that a certain proportion of freshly started, a certain proportion of half-wound, and a certain proportion of nearly exhausted cocoons, should be kept winding at one time. To explain more clearly our meaning, we may instance that to produce a thread of a uniform size of 12/14 deniers, two cocoons would have to be new ones, two half-used, and two approaching the finish; as the cocoon thread, at first coarse, becomes gradually attenuated as it winds out to its end.

3rd.—Producers should be notified that the water, wherein the cocoons are placed to be reeled off, should be kept at an equable and rather high temperature, so that the gum of the silk be sufficiently and yet not too much softened.

4th.—Cleanliness of the machines, water, and hands employed, should be insisted on as of great importance, whilst if a thread break, the necessity for stopping the wheel and reuniting the ends should be strongly impressed upon the reelers.

To return more particularly to the trade with America which is principally in rereels, that is silks that, having been wound once off the cocoon, in the usual way, are again reeled and divided into smaller skeins, in order to save waste and remove impurities. The decadence in the consumption of these sorts is attributable, not only to the inherent unevenness of the thread of North China silk as reeled on the present system, but more immediately to the fraudulent practices of adulterating the silk with sugar, oil and soap during the process of rereeling.

This has now grown to be such a crying evil that, unless a stop is put to these practices, there is little doubt that the trade will be entirely diverted to other channels, and reel production cease in North China. As a proof we may quote from an American correspondent, who has unwillingly given up the use of China reels for Japans, to emphasise our remarks. He writes, "I can run with perfect confidence that the Japans will turn out well up to description, but with regard to China reels, I mistrust every parcel, as even if a chop for a time has a good name, the owner soon lowers the quality, and takes to adulterating the silk."

One would think that reelers themselves would see, from the diminishing demand, how shortsighted and pernicious the present system is (whereby the good wages they formerly earned are being diverted to the pockets of Japanese and Cantonese), but it seems to require some more direct influence and warning to induce them to forego these simply fraudulent practices, and produce reels that can at any rate be sent home as pure and unadulterated silks.

Shanghai, 29th December 1887.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

In a clump of ancient trees by a village near Canton, near an old temple, there are some round stones on which the country people love to sit and chat in spring season. The other day one of them noticed a round hole in one of these stones, and on peeping in was astonished to find himself looking into a complete world, for there were roads and rivers, trees and houses, with people walking about, all inside the stone. The hole was no bigger than the rim of a teacup and there was no doubt that it only went a few inches into the stone. When the news got about, people came flocking to see the wonder, and the more superstitious are now praying and burning incense before this marvellous stone. If this be true, then the wonderful stone in the Liao Hu'eh Vi has found a counterpart.

The Japanese newspapers say that the telegraph line from the capital of Corea to Fusan was commenced on 3rd April. An Englishman named Hali Hatszekosz [strange name for an Englishman, but Halifax is intended we believe], is superintending the works.

The Korean Government have invited a Japanese naval officer to proceed to Yensan in connection with the navy which they are forming.—*Shên Pao*.

The Empress has as yet chosen only six concubines for the young Emperor, which, as the *Hu Pao* observes, is a very moderate allowance.

A strange thing happened outside the Ts'ien Mun ("Front Gate") of Peking on 8th May. A good number of houses were lately burnt down there, and on that day a bricklayer was employed amongst others re-building these when a Peking cart came flying past and grazed the man's body, even tearing his clothes. He began to scold the carter, who abused him in return and so exasperated him that he lay down on the road challenging the carter to drive over his body, as he was so bold. To the horror of the onlookers, the carter accepted the challenge, and actually drove rapidly over the poor fellow's back, injuring him, (it is unnecessary to say), very severely. He was immediately seized by the crowd; tied, and sent to the native police station, where as a beginning he was awarded a severe flogging by the inspector, and afterwards, locked up to be further dealt with by the magistrate.

Up the Yangtze to Ichang is four or five thousand li, and thousands and thousands of people daily want to make this journey or a part of it, but outside of native junks the only steamers are those of the C.M.S.N. Co., Jardine Matheson Co., and Butterfield

and Swire, and these do not stop at the small intermediate stations. The *Shên Pao* therefore suggests that small steamers should be started with local capital to run between these small non-Treaty ports on the great River, an enterprise which, it says, would pay well and be susceptible of an immense development.

The same paper, remarking upon the lamentable denudation of forests which so detracts from the beauty of the scenery, grand as that is, above Kiukiang, and upon the serious loss to the country, in an economic and sanitary sense, so caused, recommends that China should follow the example of Japan in this matter, where every *ken* has abundant notices and prohibitions by the Government anent the promiscuous cutting down of trees.

The *Shên Pao* anticipates a prosperous tea season for Hankow this year.

The *Hu Pao* reports that the rediles of Peking are at length bestirring themselves in earnest about the drainage of that noble City so that we may expect to see wonderful improvements there before very long.

The *Hu Pao* announces the capture of two of the ringleaders in the recent disturbance at Chi-chow Fu Anhwei Province, which arose from opposition to the land-tax. The Governor of the Province, it appears, thought fit to send a force of 300 infantry to make a demonstration and awe the people. Other arrests are expected to follow shortly.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday a man named Shih Sze-tan, one of the proprietors of a Chinese theatre in the English Settlement, was shot with a revolver immediately after the morning performance by an actor called Fun Kih-hwa (Chrysanthemum), who felt aggrieved because of late his name had no longer been placed in the prominent position which it had formerly occupied in the advertisements of the theatre. Kih-hwa was still in his girl's dress when he fired the two shots. Sze-tan was taken to the Hospital and one bullet extracted from his body, but the other though probed for could not be found.—*Hu Pao* and *Shên Pao*.

The Miao-tze hill tribes have been giving trouble in Szechuan lately, and about 300 men have been sent to suppress the rising, with four cannon, about the beginning of the second moon of this year.—*Hu Pao*.

"Saipit Aili" Khan, of Barkoul in the New Dominion, has forwarded his tribute of an ounce and a half of virgin gold and been presented in return with the customary two pieces of silk from the Emperor.—*Shên Pao*.

Ilan Hien is a town in Formosa, East of Keelung, in the Prefecture of T'ai-peh, or Northern Formosa, close to the mountains inhabited by the savages. There are two gangs of Chinese banditti in this neighbourhood called the Si-p'ih and the Fuh-luh, who bear each other a bitter enmity. The Si-p'ih's are desperadoes of low origin, but the Fuh-luh's number ex-yamèn-officials and gentlemen among their ranks. They have had hitherto some rather bloodless passes of arms together, but last year owing to some cause or other they went on the war path in good earnest, and began killing each other, and the magistrate had two of the Fuh-luh gang arrested and beheaded. The Fuh-luh's thereupon retreated into the mountains, collected about 300 or 400 swordsmen, and bid defiance to the military commander Ch'en Jüh-t'ang who was sent to bring them to submission. During February they burnt down the house of a graduate named Hwang Sin-ts'ai, a member of the Si-p'ih, covering it with coal-tar one night and then setting fire to it. During the third moon of this year about 200 of the Fuh-luh's came to Han on pretence of marketing, but in reality to loot the Yamèn's, but fortunately the Yamèn runners got wind of the plot and a military officer from Keelung who happened to be in the town hurriedly got together a hundred soldiers and trained band and garrisoned them till the danger was over. Han

was thus saved from a great misfortune, says the *Shên Pao*. It was found out afterwards that some Fuh-luh men who were in the prison were ready to assist their comrades outside when the attack came. Ch'en Jüh-t'ang, the military commander, sent to reduce the Fuh-luh's to submission has been denounced by the gentry of Han for conspiring with the bandits, and been suspended and will be further dealt with when the enquiry into the charge has been completed. (This reminds us of E. About's celebrated romance, *Le Roi des Montagnes*.)

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1888.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

LUNA BENJAMIN v. R. E. WAINWRIGHT.
Mr. H. S. WILKINSON for the plaintiff.
Mr. WAINWRIGHT defended in person.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that before going into the case, which was a trial of issues between Luna Benjamin and Robert Ernest Wainwright and in which by a garnishee order, Luna Benjamin was directed to be plaintiff, and Robert Ernest Wainwright defendant, he might mention that he had been waited upon by a deputation from a number of persons who had subscribed for the aid of his client, who represented that it would injure her very much if the case was heard in open Court. He might also say that the plaintiff personally had no desire, except to have the issues tried in open court, and it was a matter of utter indifference to her whether it was heard in open court or Chambers. If it was unavoidable to have the case heard in open court, and if at any time during its hearing it was decided to hear it in Chambers his client would offer no objection. He might further say that the deputation had nothing whatever to do with the defendant, but were a number of these subscribers for Mrs. Benjamin and her own friends.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I strongly object to have it heard in Chambers.

The hearing of the case was then proceeded with.

Mr. WILKINSON in opening the case said the following were the issues directed to be prepared and tried under the garnishee order. Mrs. Benjamin had obtained a judgment against her husband, Benjamin David Benjamin, and she also obtained a garnishee order against the present defendant to show cause why he should not pay over to her the amount in which her husband was indebted to her, alleging that the defendant was indebted to her husband. The amount which she stated was owed by her late husband to her was Tls. 2,331.40 and the issues now to be tried were first.

Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainwright was on the 28th day of December 1887 indebted to Benjamin David Benjamin.

On that issue the plaintiff alleged the affirmative and the defendant the negative. The second issue was—

Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainwright was on the 28th day of December 1887 accountable to Benjamin David Benjamin for monies received by the said Robert Ernest Wainwright as solicitor from the said Benjamin David Benjamin on account of fees and disbursements or otherwise.

On that issue the plaintiff also alleged the affirmative and the defendant the negative, but he (counsel) understood from what had since transpired that the defendant admitted the affirmative on that issue.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that what he admitted with reference to that issue, was that he had received a sum of money on account of Mr. Benjamin and that he was accountable to him for a portion, and only a portion of it. He admitted that he received this sum of money on the 19th

October 1885, but he did not admit the issue. The fact which he would show was that he received the sum of Tls. 45,000, and Tls. 25,000 of that was his own under an arrangement with Mr. Benjamin. The balance of Tls. 20,000 he admitted that he was bound to account to Mr. Benjamin for. There never had been a statement of account, but Mr. Benjamin knew very well how the money was spent, and it had been accounted for to him over and over again as a matter of fact; he (defendant) had handed a statement of account, showing how the money was dealt with, to the legal adviser of Mrs. Benjamin, but long before that Mr. Benjamin was well aware how the money was spent.

Mr. WILKINSON—Since these proceedings.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Because I never was asked for it before.

Mr. WILKINSON—I wrote a letter to you about it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I do not remember it. You may have written it but I do not remember it.

Mr. WILKINSON read the remaining issues which were:—

3.—Whether the sum of Tls. 45,000 or thereabouts received by the said Robert Ernest Wainwright in or about the month of October, 1885, was received by him for the use of the said Benjamin David Benjamin, and whether on the 28th day of December, 1887, a balance remained due to the said Benjamin David Benjamin in respect of such sum so received. The said Luna Benjamin maintaining the affirmative, and the said Robert Ernest Wainwright the negative thereof respectively.

4.—If the said Robert Ernest Wainwright was indebted to the said Benjamin David Benjamin on the 28th day of December, 1887, in what sum was he so indebted.

Counsel for the plaintiff said Mr. Wainwright admitted receiving Tls. 45,000 and that the onus of proof of the rest rested on the defendant.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he did not admit that the onus of proof rested upon him. Mrs. Benjamin alleged that he owed her husband money and it was for her to prove it. But as he (defendant) had a perfectly straightforward case, he did not mind how it was presented. He then proceeded for the information and convenience of the Court to give a brief history of the transactions out of which the payment to him of Tls. 45,000 arose, but as Mr. Wainwright's evidence in the witness box was practically a repetition of his statement it is not necessary to give the latter fully here. He commenced by detailing his connection with the late Mr. Benjamin, of the reverses which the latter met with towards the end of his career and of the transactions in opium with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon by whom the Tls. 45,000 were paid to Mr. Wainwright on his client's account. Mr. Benjamin knew that he had received Tls. 45,000 and defendant gave him several small sums. Mr. Benjamin was then very much pressed by Mr. Gubby to whom he owed over two thousand taels, and defendant also settled this difficulty. Mr. Benjamin knew that the man who gave them the documentary evidence had to get Tls. 17,000, and his lordship would see that in a very short time Mr. Benjamin had got back a great deal more than the Tls. 20,000. He used constantly to go to defendant for assistance and beg for a loan of a little money to help him out of some difficulty, and though defendant often gave him some excuse, he generally ended by letting him have more or less what he asked for. This was not because he was at all indebted to Mr. Benjamin, but because he had been a very good client and defendant was anxious to help him, if he could, to get on his feet again; but there was always a promise that the loans would be repaid, and which he might say they never were.

And it was never on any occasion suggested that defendant owed Mr. Benjamin a farthing, until the present plaintiff returned to him after a long absence and got him into her hands. He cited the Solicitors Remuneration Act of 1881 to show that it was perfectly legal for a solicitor to make any bargain with his client in respect of remuneration as long as such an arrangement was not unjust and did not contravene any rule of equity. He relied upon that Act, and upon the facts as he hoped to establish them as he knew they existed. He then entered the witness box.

Mr. ROBERT ERNEST WAINWRIGHT, sworn, said—I am a solicitor practising in Shanghai, and have been since August 1872. Amongst my clients was Benjamin David Benjamin, the husband of the present plaintiff, and for whom I began to act in May 1877. Mr. Benjamin invested largely in land, and also speculated in shares, opium, lead, and other matters of that kind. Between May '77 and August '83 I received upwards of Tls. 4,000 as costs from business arising out of his transactions from himself and one bank engaged with him in his transactions. I did all his business. At the end of 1883, Mr. Benjamin was very much involved, and in connection with his embarrassments there was a great deal more work for me to do than when he was flourishing. I mentioned that he dealt and speculated very largely in opium which was bought for him and stored on its arrival by a firm which I will not mention.

His LORDSHIP said he supposed the name of the firm would transpire at some stage of the case.

Witness—The firm was that of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. by whom the opium was bought, mostly in Bombay, and a great deal of it, the bulk of it I believe, was stored in their hulk the *Corea*. It was very often disposed of by them. Mr. Benjamin became very much dissatisfied with the way he had been dealt with, or thought he had been dealt with by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, and he spoke to me about his suspicions. Sometime about the summer of 1885, a communication was made to him, by Captain Law, who was the master of E. D. Sassoon's opium hulk, which led to interviews between him and myself. Capt. Law told me that he had proofs in writing of transactions of a very curious character in connection with Mr. Benjamin's opium. He showed me one or two papers, but refused to let us have possession of them unless Mr. Benjamin came to some definite agreement as to what he was to get out of it. It was a case of agreeing with him or letting the matter drop and ultimately Mr. Benjamin did agree with his terms. Mr. WAINWRIGHT then read the agreement in which Captain Law undertook to give up certain compromising documents to prove that Mr. Benjamin had not been fairly treated in his opium transactions with E. D. Sassoon's in consideration of receiving 20 per cent. of whatever Mr. Benjamin might get out of the matter. He wanted a guarantee from a bank but he ultimately accepted one from me, which is on the back of the agreement. It is "I guarantee the performance of the within undertaking. R. E. Wainwright, 30th July 1885." Well then, Capt. Law handed us over certain papers, and gave a great deal of information and Mr. Benjamin and I thought there was a great deal in the case. There was however a good deal of difficulty, and I felt, and he felt too, that the only chance of doing anything in the case was to go to the head of the firm in Hongkong as it was no use going to the ostensible head here. We had several conversations in respect to what my remuneration would be and Mr. Benjamin said that I could have anything I asked and would not name any sum. I ultimately named Tls. 25,000 as a reasonable sum if he got anything considerable. He thought he would get about Tls. 200,000, but I did not imagine he would get so much.

He expressed himself regarding my remuneration in an extravagant and oriental manner. The Tls. 25,000 was to cover everything in the transactions in which we were engaged, and all antecedent transactions. He said certainly I could have that sum and more if I liked. I may say I contemplated, in fact I knew, that in attacking E. D. Sassoon's I would lose their business and they were old and valuable clients of mine. In fact I have lost a great deal of business, because I know that they have been very good clients to their present legal adviser. I went to Hongkong on the 11th September. It is always a very serious thing for me to leave Shanghai, for I have a good deal of business, and run when absent the risk of losing a good deal more. I knew when I went to Hongkong that I had done a great deal of work for Mr. Benjamin for which I had received no remuneration. I have since made it out, not very exactly but what I consider inside the figure, and find that for work done for him, prior to that he owed me about Tls. 4,000. I remained in Hongkong till about the 25th Sept. and got back here on the 28th. We continued to move in the matter and preferred certain charges against the partner here, and ultimately Mr. Sassoon came up from Hongkong, and finally an agreement was come to on the 19th October. I put in a copy of that agreement, but I don't know whether it is necessary to read it. It is very difficult to understand it without an explanation. One of the stipulations was that the Bank's maximum claim against Mr. Benjamin was to be reduced to Tls. 165,000. Its previous claim had been Tls. 210,000, or thereabouts, so that there was a reduction of Tls. 45,000. Then the next article in the treaty of peace was that E. D. Sassoon & Co. further guaranteed the difference between Tls. 90,000 and Tls. 165,000—a difference of Tls. 75,000. Then Tls. 45,000 were to be paid to R. E. Wainwright. I therefore consider that Mr. Benjamin's profit out of this transaction adding these items together was Tls. 165,000.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Friday.

25th May.

Hearing of this case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT resuming his evidence said—The matter with Messrs. Sassoon, as I have previously stated, was settled finally on the 19th October, 1885. On that day I put into writing the understanding we had previously come to, that is the agreement as to my remuneration, and Mr. Benjamin signed it. Before I went away it was agreed that I should receive Tls. 25,000 to cover costs up to date, and costs and expenses in the attack. I wrote it out in his presence and he signed it.

His LORDSHIP—May I ask you why it was not reduced to writing before?

Witness—Simply because of pressure of business. I was quite sure that there was no occasion as between Mr. Benjamin and myself to reduce the agreement to writing at all. I do not know why I put it in writing, finally, as I am quite sure that the Act of 81 was not in my mind at the time.

Witness then read his agreement with Mr. Benjamin which certified that Mr. Wainwright was to receive Tls. 25,000 for his own use and benefit from any money received as compensation for frauds perpetrated on Mr. Benjamin by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and was signed B. D. Benjamin.

That I put in. Mr. Benjamin never at any time intimated by any sign whatever that he was dissatisfied with that arrangement. He never questioned it by any word whatever. I may mention that my disbursements in connection with the Hongkong expedition and the subsequent proceedings amounted to about Tls. 878. The Tls. 45,000 which Messrs. Sassoon paid in cash were paid to me direct in Bank notes for

the whole amount,—not to Mr. Benjamin. He never saw the whole amount in bulk. He may have seen some of it afterwards. On the back of Capt. Law's agreement you will see a receipt for Tls. 17,000 paid on the same day, 19th Oct., 1885, and which he signed in my presence. I subsequently on the same day also, 19th Oct., paid Mr. Benjamin Tls. 100 in cash. At that time, Mr. Benjamin was being very much pressed with proceedings by Mr. R. A. Gubbay on a promissory note which Mr. Gubbay held. The note was for Tls. 5,112.87 and was dated the 24th June, 1884. Here is the note which I will put in. It is marked "cancelled." The word "cancelled" is in my handwriting. Mr. Benjamin was actually sued by Mr. Gubbay and I settled the action with Mr. Benjamin's concurrence by paying Mr. Gubbay Tls. 2,606, and Mr. Benjamin gave a fresh promissory note for Tls. 2,900 which has never been paid; however, that is not material. I paid that money on the 21st October; on the 22nd October I gave Mr. Benjamin \$50, on the 3rd November I gave him Tls. 700, which he said he wanted for some share speculation. On the 4th I gave him Tls. 100, and on the 16th Tls. 900. I only want to prove enough to exhaust the Tls. 45,000. I paid Messrs. Caldbeck, McGregor & Co., Tls. 100 on the 20th October, and on the 20th I, at Mr. Benjamin's urgent request and on the promise of repayment paid Mr. Taylor in respect of some Water Works' shares Tls. 2,378.57. I have no admission in writing from Mr. Benjamin, but I can prove the payment through Mr. Taylor. I don't think it is necessary for me to go through the other items in this account as I can prove them. I may state generally that there is a balance due to me now by Mr. Benjamin of Tls. 6,804.60. The reason it differs from the paper in your Lordship's hands is that I made a mistake in saying I paid Tls. 500 to Mr. Wilkinson, it should have been Tls. 300. I find too that Mr. Benjamin did pay me some money on one solitary occasion. On the 9th October, 1886, Mr. J. A. Taylor did pay me on Mr. Benjamin's account Tls. 341.67. I have a book here commenced in 1873, in which are entered my disbursements on account of clients, which I expect to be paid back. I see in this book that I have got under date 30th January, Tls. 200 to Mrs. Benjamin and on 1st February Tls. 200. The payment to Mr. Gubbay is also entered in this book. I gave him notes for Tls. 2,500 and C/O for Tls. 106. I say now that I have made all the payments entered in the account and that they are all of them entered in this book with the exceptions I have mentioned, and I can get the cheques if necessary from the Chartered Bank. They were all made at Mr. Benjamin's entreaty and request. Perhaps I may explain why I made these payments. I looked on all these payments as in the nature of advances to be repaid if Mr. Benjamin ever became able to repay. There was no kind of contract or understanding between us that I was to pay anything on his account out of the Tls. 25,000, every payment was purely voluntary. He used to say "You won't see me starve, Wainwright," and I used to reply something to the effect, "No, Benjamin as long as I have money you'll have enough to buy rice." That was the only kind of contract between us. After he came to a standstill, he was still a profitable client indirectly as I acted on behalf of some of the mortgagees, and the larger sums which I advanced to him were advanced in the hope of his making successful speculations, as he had been a very successful speculator before. I don't think I have anything to add except that Mr. Benjamin's memory was a very accurate one, and he had a very good head for figures and recollected small details with great precision. I may add that I received over Tls. 3,800 from the Agra Bank, most of it subsequent to 1883.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILKINSON—You said that both Mr. Benjamin and Messrs. Sassoon were your clients?—Yes; from Mr. Benjamin I held a retainer; from Messrs. Sassoon I did not.

Therefore you were bound to take up the case for Mr. Benjamin?—Yes, I considered I was bound, as he had a prior claim on my services.

Did you consider that you were entitled to anything additional by reason of the case being against people who though not giving you a retainer were clients of yours?—It was one of the elements which I considered in fixing my fee or remuneration, that I was going to lose a very good client on account of the case, and naturally it was one of the things that entered my mind when I named Tls. 25,000.

You were in Hongkong seventeen days?—Yes, about seventeen days.

Did you expect to be so long?—I did not know exactly what I was to do except to make the demand, and then act according to circumstances.

Did you contemplate the possibility of following up your demand by legal proceedings?—Yes.

Legal proceedings in Hongkong or Shanghai?—I thought it was quite possible that legal proceedings might be taken in Hongkong.

I think you said that the disbursements made by you for your journey to Hongkong and other subsequent disbursements came to about Tls. 880?—Yes; about 880.

Who advanced the money to you for these expenses?—I drew on my own bank account.

(Handing witness a letter) Did you ever see a letter of which that is a copy?—Yes, I dare say I received it, but I don't quite recollect it.

Counsel for the plaintiff then read the following letter:—

Shanghai, 10th Sept., 1885.

To the Manager

Chartered Bank of India Australia & China.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby guarantee that the credit for Tls. 2,000 which you have opened to-day for Mr. R. E. Wainwright is to be first charge on any money he receives for me during his visit to Hongkong, and is to be at once repaid you by me to the extent it may be availed of on receipt of such money.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

B. D. BENJAMIN.

Witness—I recollect now that Mr. Inverarity wanted Mr. Benjamin to write some letter of that kind, and he wrote it in consequence.

Who repaid? I did. To make up the Tls. 878 there was \$215 for services connected with this matter by Sharp & Co., which I have not charged him separately, that is about Tls. 159. My expenses as put down in my book and lumped together are \$550, or Tls. 407 and I paid you Tls. 300. These are the chief disbursements.

It was understood that the Tls. 25,000 only covered my expenses and fees, and if I had to employ lawyers in Hongkong that would not be included in it. As a matter of fact I did employ another lawyer, but I did not put it in the account.

You paid the Chartered Bank that money out of your own pocket?—Yes; Mr. Benjamin never paid anything on that guarantee anyhow.

Now did the Chartered Bank pay you anything for your services in the matter?—No, they gave me a present.

How much?—Tls. 4,500.

So that what you received was Tls. 29,500 less your disbursements?—Yes. But I had no understanding with the Chartered Bank about it, and was very much surprised when I received a letter from them stating that they had placed that amount to my credit. That was after the treaty of peace signed on the 19th October. Under the arrangement which had been made, the Chartered Bank got a number of their shares released on very favourable terms.

What was the exact sum of money paid over by Messrs. Sassoon?—In cash Tls. 45,000.

And what was the exact sum paid by Messrs. Sassoon to Benjamin's account?—I cannot say exactly. The agreement said that they were to pay a certain amount of money, but whether the sum was paid or not I cannot now say.

What was the sum they became liable to pay in cash?—They became liable to pay Tls. 75,000 in cash. They guaranteed the difference between Tls. 90,000 and Tls. 165,000.

And that Tls. 45,000 is all they ever actually paid?—Yes.

His LORDSHIP—You made it Tls. 165,000 before?—Yes, the Hongkong Bank reduced their claim from Tls. 210,000 to Tls. 165,000. I have got a copy of a letter which they wrote upon the subject, and can put it in.

Mr. WILKINSON—I do not require it to be put in, but there is no reason why Your Lordship should not read it. I understand that neither you (Mr. Wainwright) nor I wish to bring in any unnecessary matters?—No, certainly not.

The "Treaty of Peace" was handed to three Bench.

The inducement was, as I understand it, that the Hongkong Bank reduced their claim by reason and in consideration of a cash payment made to them by Messrs. Sassoon?—No, I don't think that there was any cash payment; but Messrs. Sassoon guaranteed a certain amount, and as Mr. Sassoon was a Director of the Bank, perhaps the bank was lenient to him. I am pretty sure that Sassoons were not anxious for the case to go into Court, and they therefore settled it.

Well then all you secured for Benjamin's estate was a reduction of the Bank's old claim against Benjamin by reason of present advantages offered to the Bank?—I cannot really tell what operated on the Bank's mind, I only know what they agreed to do.

And all Benjamin got was a reduction of his account with the bank? Yes. The amount paid by Sassoons was Tls. 120,000, i.e. Tls. 75,000, and Tls. 45,000. These were the actual sums they became at once liable for and this was the arrangement they made with the bank.

Can you give an estimate, roughly, of how much if your bill in this case were taxed on the ordinary prices it would come to?—Well, I cannot do it off hand, but I could get it, though it would be very difficult to do, for a great number of attendances on Mr. Benjamin were never entered in my diary. I had a clerk in his office for months copying out documents, and there would also be the charge of so much *per diem* to me while in Hongkong. But it would not be anything like Tls. 25,000. Still I would not do it again for less than that; and I practically only got very little more than Tls. 20,000, because he was in my debt about Tls. 4,000 before that.

His LORDSHIP—You had a clerk in his office for several months?—Well I could not say exactly without asking him, for how long.

His LORDSHIP—It was for a considerable time?—Yes, a very considerable time. He was there every day for a long time. I see by the entry "Clerk's attendance at your office preparing books, accounts, etc., for many weeks," that is the clerk's own entry.

Cross-examination continued—You say that prior to this Benjamin was indebted to you in the sum of about Tls. 4,000?—Yes, about.

During what time was that amount accumulating?—It had been accumulating since about the end of July, 1883. I used to send in my bills half yearly and sent in up to the 30th June, 1883, which I was paid. From that time I was not paid any more.

Was the payment on the 21st August of Tls. 680, your account up to the 30th of June?—I cannot say; if you give me the dates I will try to tell you.

The date is the 21st August, 1883, cheque on the Agra Bank, Tls. 680. Is that payment of the balance of your account up to the 30th June? On the same day there is a cheque for Tls. 300, and on the 15th September another for Tls. 700.

Witness—I really made up my costs very hastily at the last moment and it did not occur to me at the time that I had received anything in advance.

His LORDSHIP—I understand that the sum of Tls. 4,000 was quite independent of this?—Not exactly, my Lord, there were included some items in connection with this matter.

His LORDSHIP—How much?—I really cannot say the amount, but it is immaterial. I have not gone into that. In fact after I made out my bill I might have found there was a good deal more to be charged for, as it was I only jotted down the figures hastily. I fancy that if I came to work the thing out carefully it would be about the amount stated.

Mr. WILKINSON—Would your bill of costs in that transaction exceed Tls. 10,000 do you think?—No, I should say very likely it would not. I cannot say exactly, very likely it would not exceed that.

And it might be less?—It might be a little less.

Not much?—I should say not much less.

His LORDSHIP—Would that include the disbursements?—No, my lord.

His LORDSHIP—But it would include your absence for the seventeen days you were away in Hongkong?—Yes, but I really cannot speak with any precision about it.

Cross-examination continued—Was it after you got the Tls. 45,000 that the agreement was signed?—I think it was before I got it. The fact was that it took a long time to get so many notes to pay it, and they were not got till late in the afternoon and I think it was earlier in the day that the agreement was signed.

Were there any cheques or compradore orders passed?—No and I was afraid to pay it into any bank, lest any creditor of Mr. Benjamin's might try to get hold of it. So I paid most of it for safe keeping to my compradore. To the best of my opinion it was late in the afternoon when I got it.

For the same reason it was agreed that the Tls. 45,000 should be paid to you, and not to Mr. Benjamin?—Yes, to a certain extent for a similar reason. Of course I was largely interested in it, and I was responsible for Tls. 17,000 to another man.

You said that between May '77 and August '83 you received over Tls. 4,000 from Mr. Benjamin for fees?—Yes.

During that time you did a great deal of business for Benjamin?—Yes, I did a great deal for him.

You looked upon him in fact as a very good client?—Yes.

Now do you think that Tls. 25,000 for four months' business bears very much proportion to Tls. 4,000 for six years?—No, I do not. It was very different work, but I think that where I had such a deal of trouble, and ran so many risks, made so long a journey, and involved myself in such an unknown amount of trouble, it was not too much. I had to run a great many risks,—maybe of my life. Captain Law carried a revolver the whole of the time he was in Hongkong. He was afraid something might be done to get him out of the way.

You did not carry a revolver?—Witness, laughing—No, I did not.

His LORDSHIP—Perhaps, you were afraid of Capt. Law's revolver? (laughter)—Well, yes, it was the only firearm I knew of in the case.

Cross-examination resumed—After Mr. Benjamin's embarrassment in '83 did he rely upon you very much for assistance?—Yes, he did. He used to come round to consult me very frequently.

Did he ever address you as his father or as his elder brother? (laughter).—Yes, very

frequently as his father and his elder brother, more particularly when he wanted some money. (Laughter.)

His LORDSHIP—Not as his uncle? (laughter).—No as he never gave me any valuable security, and never pledged anything with me—(laughter).

Mr. WILKINSON—I think you said that if you had mentioned Tls. 50,000 he would have agreed to it?—Yes. If I had recovered Tls. 200,000 he would not have grudged me Tls. 50,000 in the least, but as I did not recover as much as that—

After you received that Tls. 45,000 did you advise Mr. Benjamin to leave any of his share of it in your hands?—No, I did not, and there was very little to leave.

There was at least Tls. 3,000?—Yes, but I had to pay Mr. Gubbay over Tls. 2,500 immediately, as there was an action pending against Mr. Benjamin on account of this debt to Mr. Gubbay. Here is the summons in Mr. Gubbay's action taken out on the 12th October, and the seven days expired on the 19th. Mr. E. Robinson was acting for Mr. Gubbay in the matter.

When you made out the declaration in the nature of a confirmation of the verbal agreement with Mr. Benjamin, did you give Mr. Benjamin a copy of it?—I do not recollect. I could not say.

What is your impression?—I have no impression one way or the other. But I should say I did not as we both so completely understood the thing that it was not necessary. He never referred to the subject afterwards.

He never referred afterwards to the subject of the Tls. 25,000?—No.

Are you perfectly sure that Mr. Benjamin was quite satisfied and definitely understood that he had agreed to the payment of Tls. 25,000?—Yes, perfectly certain.

And you were not to get anything if he did not recover something of the Tls. 200,000?—I did not expect to get anything, because I knew that Mr. Benjamin had nothing to give me. He always agreed to, and considered that he gave me the Tls. 25,000 absolutely; that was if I recovered anything and somebody else had to pay it. If he had not believed this he would have demanded from me as a right what he begged in charity.

And he never referred to the subject of the Tls. 25,000 again?—No, he never referred to the subject while he was sane.

His LORDSHIP—Do I understand you to say "while he was sane"?—Yes, until there was a letter sent to me and to which he put his mark.

Mr. WILKINSON—From the time it was put in writing, there was no conversation about it?—No, but before I went to Hongkong, there were conversations several times in which I referred to it. But I do not recollect anything further being said about it after I came back, till it was put in writing. We had other things to think about.

Mr. WILKINSON, (reading from the agreement)—And from whatever money you obtain from Messrs. Sassoon you shall be entitled to retain Tls. 25,000?—Yes.

Was anyone present when that document was signed?—No, I do not think there was. It was signed in my dining room. He usually came up stairs to get a little refreshment.

You said that you might have lost a collision case by going to Hongkong?—Yes.

How much would that be?—Well, it might run to three or four thousand taels.

Would it not happen that you might lose two of these cases?—Well, I might. Misfortunes never come singly, and it might happen that two collisions would happen within a short time of one another.

You said that Mr. Benjamin always promised to repay you any sums you advanced to him?—No, not always promised, but he always petitioned for advances and it was understood between

us that they were advances, and that if he could, he would repay them to me. In the Waterworks' shares advance he promised definitely, or I would not have made it. He used to say that he would let me have these advances back, that he expected to get some money, and in one case he did actually pay me something back, as I have already mentioned.

Mr. WILKINSON (handing witness a letter).—Is this the letter which you received with that repayment? This is a letter from Mr. J. A. Taylor?—Yes, I suppose it was. I had forgotten it when making out the account, till it was brought to my notice by some one, Mr. Taylor, I think it was. He told me the other day that the money was repaid by him at the request of Mr. Benjamin.

You handed that letter to Mr. Benjamin?—Yes, I may have done so.

Are you sure that you did not hand him the cheque with it?—No, I think not. In fact I am sure that I did not. I have the exact entry in my pass book. I held that as salvage, or rather as wreckage (laughter).

Did Mr. Benjamin express himself grateful to you for giving him those advances?—Yes, sometimes, but at others he was not so grateful as he might have been, because I did not give him all he asked for (laughter).

Did you see Mr. Benjamin in his last illness?—Yes.

What was the date?—I do not know, but I think it was the day that Mrs. Benjamin came into possession—No, it was before that.

Came into possession, you used that term? Perhaps you had better not put it down that way—till she returned to him may be better.

His LORDSHIP—There was a Judicial separation, was there not?—There was, my lord.

Cross-examination continued—You received a letter from me on the 27th December last?—Yes, I suppose I did.

Your letter here in reply refers to it as having been received on that date. You had not seen Mr. Benjamin, can you recollect for how long before that?—I do not recollect.

Mr. WILKINSON—I do not want it particularly.

Witness—No, I cannot say.

Mr. WILKINSON then read the following letter:—

Shanghai, 27th December, 1887.

MY DEAR WAINWRIGHT,—I enclose a letter to your address from Mr. B. D. Benjamin referring to a sum of Tls. 45,000 handed to you on his account in which, after giving credit for certain payments made by you, he states there is a balance owing to him of Tls. 25,000 less your charges. And he requests you to hand over the balance for the benefit of his wife and children.

On behalf of Mr. Benjamin I shall be glad to know what deduction has to be made for your charges from Tls. 25,000 and what you propose to do with reference to the payment of the net balance.

Yours truly,

H. S. WILKINSON.

R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

You received the enclosure with that?—Yes the enclosure now in Court, exhibit A. Counsel then read the exhibit as follows:—

Shanghai, 27th Dec., 1887.

MY DEAR WAINWRIGHT,—I have handed you (Tls. 45,000) Forty-five thousand taels in Bank Notes, which I received from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and out of which amount you paid on my account as follows:—

To Capt. Law abt	Tls 7,000
„ The Purser	„ 5,000
To me at times	„ 8,000

Tls 20,000

including the sum Tls. 2,500 paid R. A. Gubbay, Esq.,

Balance owing to me—Tls. 25,000 less your charges.

Kindly hand over the balance for the benefit of my wife and children.

Yours sincerely,

B. D. B.

W. B. JAMIESON—Witness.

and said—This is your reply.

Shanghai, 28th Dec., 1887.

MY DEAR WILKINSON,—In reply to your letter of yesterday re Benjamin, with an enclosure written by Mr. Silas, all I have to say is that I will have my bills of costs made out as soon as I can, and will then render an account of the sum to which you refer. Meanwhile I have only to add that I do not owe Mr. Benjamin one cent as he is well aware.

Your truly,

R. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Witness—Yes.

There was a letter sent to you in December containing a statement by Mr. Benjamin that he owed you Tls. 25,000, less your disbursements. Now if he had owed you a fixed sum of Tls. 25,000, or if a fixed sum of Tls. 25,000 had to be deducted from the Tls. 45,000 why did you not mention it in your letter to me? Simply because I knew that this was a concoction of Mr. Silas's and as I also knew that Mr. Benjamin was not in a condition to write this document, I knew from Dr. Little that he was insane for days and I treated it with contempt, as being written by a man who thought he knew the facts and did not. I looked upon this document as rubbish. Besides, I will tell you of another reason why I did not refer to the Tls. 25,000. Even if Mr. Benjamin was not in a condition to appreciate its contents, I knew that his memory was too accurate a one to allow him to pass so many misstatements as were in it. I did not mention this document because I thought it was quite possible that if I did, some other document might be concocted to cancel it, as I knew that he was surrounded by people who would stop at nothing, and the less I said about it the better. That was one more reason why I kept silent on the point.

You intended to prevent them knowing that there was such a document in existence?—Certainly, because I knew well that they were quite capable of concocting some other document to try to cancel it, and partly also because I knew that Mr. Benjamin was quite unable to hold his own.

HIS LORDSHIP—You prevented it? No, my Lord, what I meant to convey was this:—That I did not consider it desirable to draw their attention to this document, I did not know whether Mr. Benjamin had a copy or not. I saw that this statement was only a thing concocted by others, and that Mr. Benjamin only put his initials to it, and I thought if I mentioned the document they would take advantage of that and get up some other document to over-ride it.

Counsel for the plaintiff asked witness if he was aware that Mr. Benjamin had been brought up on a judgment summons before the date of the letter of the 27th Dec.

Witness replied that he was away, but he had heard so.

MR. WILKINSON—It would be his interest on that occasion to prove that he had no funds available. Do you think that if he had agreed to pay you such a sum as Tls. 25,000 when the Tls. 45,000 was mentioned in the case, that he would not have referred to his payment of Tls. 25,000? I cannot answer for what Mr. Benjamin said in my absence, but if I had been here he would have remembered it.

I can only tell you what he said? That may have been in answer to leading questions.

Counsel asked witness did he know what the trouble was about upon that occasion.

Witness—I know that there was a squabble about some jewellery and that Mr. Silas made a good thing out of it.

MR. SILAS, who was sitting behind the seat for Counsel, here jumped up in his seat and made some observation which did not reach the bench.

Witness resuming—I know nothing about the judgment summons.

Have you ever heard that Mr. Benjamin mentioned to anyone else that he had agreed

upon the fixed sum of Tls. 25,000?—I have not heard.

You say that he had an accurate memory?—Yes.

Would he remember about the Tls. 25,000?—Till his memory left him.

What time do you fix for that?—I cannot say exactly.

When you last saw him?—Yes, I should say so. He was then very ill.

And it is merely because he was ill that he was an insane man?—I do not know what you are talking about.

When he was ill prior to his wife's coming what did he say?—He was principally occupied in abusing his wife and Mr. Silas.

HIS LORDSHIP adjourned the further hearing of the case till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On appeal from Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai.

Whitehall, Thursday, 22nd March, 1888.

Between the OWNERS of S.S. *Glamorganshire*, Appellants,

vs.

The OWNERS of S. *Clarissa B. Carver*, Respondents,

and

The OWNERS of S.S. *Glamorganshire*, Appellants,

vs.

S. D. WARREN & Co., Respondents.

Sir Walter Phillimore and Mr. Stokes for appellants, Mr. Myburgh, Q. C., and Mr. Melsheimer for respondents.

JUDGMENT.

In this case two actions have been brought in Her Majesty's Court of Japan against the ship *Glamorganshire* and her owners. They have been brought in that Court sitting as an Admiralty Court; one being brought by the owners of the American ship *Clarissa B. Carver* for damage done to that ship, and the other by S. D. Warren & Co., who say that they are owners of the cargo on board the *Clarissa B. Carver*, for damage done to the cargo. The contention is that the *Glamorganshire* is solely in fault of the collision that took place between the two ships. The *Glamorganshire* contends either that she was not in fault, or that the *Clarissa B. Carver* contributed to the collision. By arrangement between the parties the same evidence has been taken in both actions, and though there are separate judgments given in the actions, they were in effect tried together. The same arrangement has been pursued before their Lordships. The Appeals have been consolidated, and the same counsel appeared for the Respondents in each of the two cases, and their Lordships are dealing with the cases *uno flatu*.

The Court of Japan decided both the actions in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants, the owners of the *Glamorganshire*, appealed to the Supreme Court for China and Japan and that Court affirmed both of the Decrees, the Decree in the ship case absolutely, and the Decree in the cargo case with a modification which will be mentioned presently.

To take first the ship case. There are many questions raised in the actions as to the conduct and handling of the ships which have been settled by the concurrent decisions of the two Courts, in a way which the counsel for the *Glamorganshire* have felt that they could not dispute, having regard to the rule which prevails in this tribunal respecting the effect of concurrent decisions on pure questions of fact. But there is one question left on which it is argued that this tribunal should review the decisions of the Courts below though they are in effect concurrent. It is said there were some variations of ground in the Courts below, and that the matter is open to their Lordships now. That point amounts

to this:—that the ship *Clarissa B. Carver* committed a breach of the Maritime Regulations, and having committed that breach, it falls within the principle which was laid down in the case of the *Fanny M. Carvill* that where there was a breach, the presumption of culpability on the part of the vessel committing the breach can only be met by proof that the disaster in question could not by any possibility be attributed to the breach of the Regulations. But then in order to attract that principle and get the benefit of it there must first be shewn that there was in fact a breach of the Regulations, and that must be proved like any other fact in the case. It is not sufficient to say that from the facts proved there might possibly have been some breach of the Regulations. Proof must be given leading up to the conclusion that there was a breach, and then if that breach could possibly have led to the disaster, the ship must be held to blame on the principle laid down in the *Fanny M. Carvill*.

Now the Regulation which is said to be infringed is Article 3 (b). It provides that a steamship shall carry: "On the starboard side a Green light so constructed as to shew a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least 2 miles." By Article 5 that Regulation is extended to sailing vessels.

It is said that that Regulation has been infringed in two particulars. First, that the light was too dim—that it was not "of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least 2 miles." Upon that point both Courts have elaborately examined the evidence, and they have come to the conclusion that the witnesses on board the *Clarissa B. Carver*, who all spoke one way and who gave clear testimony that there was a bright light which they calculated would be visible at 3 miles, were to be believed, and that there was no infringement of the Regulation upon that point. Their Lordships think it necessary to say nothing further upon that point, excepting that so far as the evidence has been brought before them they believe that the Courts came to a right conclusion.

But then another point was made. It is said first that the light was fixed in the rigging, and that this is an improper place to fix the light. The answer to that is that the Regulation does not say it shall not be fixed in the rigging, and so far from its being contrary to the Regulation, it is a common practice and on American ships appears to be a very common practice—it would seem almost to be the common practice.

Then it is said that it was so fixed that the foresail or some portion of the foresail, would interfere so as to prevent the lamp shewing a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass. It is important in the first place to see how that was dealt with in the Courts below. Before the Court of Japan the same point was raised and the Judge deals with it in this way at page 58 line 37:—"It is said the clew of the foresail or the foresail itself may have obscured it"—that is the lamp—"and in support of this a number of witnesses were called by the steamer to show what the usual heights of the clew and foot of the foresail above the rail of a ship are. Against this evidence of the usual height is brought the positive testimony of the crew of the *Clarissa B. Carver*, who say that the clew was about 6 feet, and the foot of the sail 8 or 9 feet above the rail." Then he holds that these witnesses are to be believed. It is quite true that in giving his reasons why they should be believed, an inaccurate reference is made to the evidence of two witnesses who have spoken as to the height

of the clews of foresails on other ships, but in their Lordships' Judgment that inaccuracy is immaterial to the conclusion to be drawn; and it is certainly some proof of the satisfactory character of the Judgment of the Court in Japan, that the point as to the clew of the foresail was abandoned in the Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court in their Judgment upon that Appeal make these remarks:—"Then as to the *Clarissa B. Carver's* green light having been obscured in some way or other, we remark that the learned counsel for the Appellants do not even attempt to uphold the theory suggested in the Court below, viz., that the light in question might have been obscured by the clew or foot of the '*Carver's*' foresail, but propounded to us an entirely different explanation, viz: that the light have been, and probably was, obscured by a single or double rope known to sailors as the 'lee foretack.' We have taken the opinion of our Nautical Assessors upon the point, and we are advised by them that it is in the highest degree improbable that the 'lee foretack' could in any way have obscured the light from the view of those on board the *Glamorganshire*. It appears to us to be unnecessary to say anything further on this part of the case."

Now the theory which was put forward in the Court of Japan and abandoned in the Supreme Court of China and Japan, is put forward again, and it certainly comes here under some disadvantageous circumstances, but their Lordships have paid careful attention to the evidence and propose to decide the case according to their view of that evidence.

There is nothing in the diagrams which are put forward, and nothing in the evidence as to the construction of the ship to shew that there is any necessary interference with the light by the clew of the foresail, or even to show that there is any strong probability that the light would be interfered with by the clew of the foresail. In point of fact the argument rather turned upon some exceptional circumstances. For instance the yard being tilted; the sail bulging out in a particular way which would possibly create an interference by the sail with the light; but there is nothing in that portion of the evidence which induces their lordships to think that there was any breach of the Regulation. The only thing suggested is that there must have been some obscuration, because the people on board the *Glamor-*

ganshire did not see the light. But from the direction in which the ships were, approaching it seems to their lordships that even if under any circumstances the clew of the foresail could interfere with the range of the light, it could not have so interfered as to intercept the light from the eyes of the persons who were on board the *Glamorganshire*, and in coming to that conclusion they have consulted the gentlemen who assist them as Nautical Assessors, and they are advised that according to the evidence that would be the case.

Then going to what the witnesses say, all the principal people on board the *Clarissa B. Carver* have been examined, and the effect of the evidence is this: that the lights were fixed from 3 to 4 ft. above the rail of the ship. Upon that point the Master of the ship was examined, the pilot, the first mate, the carpenter, three A. B.'s and a cabin boy: and some say 3 ft. and others 3½ ft. and 4 ft. A diver was employed by the *Glamorganshire*. He went down and according to his measurement the screen in which the lamp is fixed was 4 ft. above the rail. Then comes the question what is the height of the clew above the rail, for if the height of the clew is such as to give the lamp free play below the clew, it is an utter impossibility that the clew should have interfered with the range of the light. As to the height of the clew, the first mate was examined, and the carpenter was examined, and the 2nd mate who was also the man on watch, and who was sent for by the captain about the time of the collision—a little before—to see whether the light was visible and burning brightly. He found that it was so, and those persons tell us that the clew of the foresail was from 5½ to 6 ft. above the rail. If that be so, there was space for the light to play between the very lowest elevation of the clew of the foresail and the point above the rail at which it was fixed. Therefore their Lordships come to this conclusion that even if it could be held that an occasional obscuration, under certain circumstances of maneuvering the ship, moving the sails by the clew under these circumstances was a breach of the Regulation, the evidence leads them here to think that there never would be any interference at all by the sail with the lamp; that therefore there was no breach of the Regulation, that the *Clarissa B. Carver* is not to be held to blame in any way, and that the judgment appealed from is a right judgment.

Now, with respect to the cargo action. The objection there is that the plaintiffs have not proved their title to maintain the action. The evidence given of their title was that of Gültzow, who was the clerk or some person in the employ of Messrs. Paul Heinemann & Co. His evidence is that the cargo was shipped by Messrs. Heinemann & Co. and shipped by the order of the plaintiffs: that it was deliverable to Baring's: that 22,000 dollars had been borrowed—he does not say by whom—probably by Messrs. Heinemann—of the Hongkong Bank and that the bill of lading was endorsed over to the bank. No doubt that does not show very clear title to the money in the plaintiffs, but it does show that they had an interest in the cargo, and their lordships hold that that interest is sufficient to enable them to maintain the suit.

The Judge of the Court of Japan passed a decree that the plaintiffs do recover from the defendants damages to be ascertained on the usual reference to the Registrar. At the same time he offered to the defendants a modification of that decree to the effect that the money should not be paid until the various claims against it were ascertained. Apparently they refused that modification, and they appealed to the Supreme Court to get the decree reversed. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree on the merits, but at the request of the appellants appended this modification:—"That the money which may be awarded under the reference herein be not paid to the plaintiffs, until it shall have been satisfactorily established that the payment will release the owners of the s.s. *Glamorganshire* from all claims on behalf of any consignees or endorsees of the bills of lading." That seems to their Lordships to exactly meet the justice of the case. They think that the plaintiffs have interest to maintain the suit to recover the money for the benefit of those persons who, on the enquiry, are proved to be entitled to it, and under circumstances in which the money will not be paid out till the owners of the *Glamorganshire* are completely freed from all claims.

The result is that in their Lordships' opinion the appeals fail and should be dismissed, and the decrees affirmed, and they will humbly advise Her Majesty to that effect. The Appellants must pay the costs of the appeals.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 25th May, 1888.

PIECE GOODS.—After a much longer spell of stagnation than we are generally accustomed to, even at this usually dull season of the year, our market at length is beginning to show some sign of reviving. So far the demand has been limited to certain classes of goods, notably best 8-4-lbs. Shirtings, but there is an enquiry for all kinds of plain goods, and, as soon as prices can be assimilated to meet the ideas of both buyers and sellers, business will be transacted on a more liberal scale. There does not appear to be any special or new feature in the advices from our dependencies to cause this slight improvement, but it may be attributed rather to the diminished stocks held in native hands, which causes the demand for current requirements to come more directly upon Importers. The satisfactory progress of the Hankow Tea season is gradually making its impression on the trade of that district, though, as yet, Woollen goods have not benefited much, but, with a continuance of the moderate quantities offered at auction, rates, which already have an upward tendency, should soon take a decided turn for the better. A commencement has also been made in American Goods, but transactions as yet are confined to a few of the standard chops, these, however, will probably be soon followed by a general business, although the present rates are much below cost.

Grey Shirtings.—8-4-lbs.—A good enquiry set in after the departure of last mail, especially for the best makes, and transactions, chiefly in these kinds, are reported to extent of fully 40,000 pieces, at £1.52 for *Single Feather*, £1.57½ for *Red Dog*, £1.60 for *Red Lion and Flag*, £1.62½ for *Blue Goose*, £1.63½ for *Red Pagoda*, £1.65 for *Red Joss*, *Red Unicorn*, *Five Boys*, *Green Globe*, and *Green Eight*, *Ponies*, £1.65½ for *Red Stag*, £1.67½ less 1 per cent. for *Red Tea Caddy*, £1.70 for *Red Tree*, £1.71½ for *Blue Joss*, £1.71½ (net) for *Collie Lion*, £1.82 (net) for *Devhurst's Eagle*, and £1.83 (net) for *do.*, X.X. Common qualities have only been dealt in at auction where prices show some recovery from the recent decline.

6-lbs. and 7-lbs.—Both these weights have improved at auction, but no private sales are mentioned.
9-12 to 11-lbs.—The demand for these goods has recovered a little, and transactions are reported of some 15,000 pieces, at £2.00 for *Red 8-Ponies*, £2.06 for *Black Dog*, £2.08 for *Red Butterfly*, all 10-lbs. goods; £2.28 less 1 per cent. for *Stork*, £2.35 for *Red Star T. X. T.*, and £2.36 for *Blue Butterfly*, 11-lbs. At the public sales the sellers have been favored, the demand being especially strong for 11-lbs. makes.

12-lbs.—There is still a good enquiry for best makes, but sales are generally of small quantities and not announced.—500 pieces under Sun chop is mentioned at £2.42½. At the auction yesterday prices were decidedly higher.

White Shirtings.—The position does not improve, there is very little enquiry for either 64 or 72-reed, and prices are almost all lower at auction. No sales from first hands are reported on the private market. Arrivals have been heavy, and the stock in getting of unwieldy proportions.

T-Cloths.—Scarcely any transactions have taken place beyond the auctions, where prices have ruled higher for both 7-lbs. and 8-lbs. makes. Privately, 1,000 pieces *Mandarin* chop have been placed at £1.28.

Drills.—*English.*—A demand is springing up for best qualities, but, although buyers are coming nearer, they are not quite up to holders' prices yet, the market however is decidedly firmer.

American.—A start has at length been made, and, although the price is rather low a respectable quantity has been sold, and is likely soon to be followed by more. Only one chop has been dealt in, namely *Pepperell*, of which the bulk of the stock consists, and about 16,500 pieces have been placed at £2.95 & 2.95½, less 1 per cent.

Jeans.—English.—Rather more enquiry is noticeable, but sales are small in extent and rates unsatisfactory. Peacock have been taken at £131, and Beaver at £1.81 less 1%.

American makes have not been dealt in.

Sheetings.—English.—Very little doing, the market being depressed with the heavy stock.

America.—Sales have been made of Appleton Lion to extent of 5,000 pieces at £2.95 less 1%, and this afternoon it is reported that Indian Head has been placed at £3 05 less 1%. These sales show weakness on the part of Importers, and it remains to be seen whether, in view of the heavy and increasing stock, this lead will be followed.

Cotton Yarn.—Bombay.—Arrivals this week have been heavy and prices, in the absence of demand for the North, are inclined to drop. No. 16s. keep fairly steady, but 20s. are slightly lower, although a demand for Japan, for this count, has helped to sustain rates. Sales reported amount to 1,169 bales. 10s.—20 bales Cornuought £50½; 12s.—5 bales Jamsee £50; 16s.—321 bales, Prince £55½, Rajee and Soonderduss £56, Ahmedabad £56.40, Western India £57, and P. Petit £57.90/58.12½; 20s.—773 bales, Nicol £59, New Great Eastern £60, Oriental Colaba £60.50, Albert Edward £60.45/60.60, Dhun £60.75/60.85, Imperial £60.50/61.00, Jeevray Baloo (Deer chop) £61½, Alexandra £61½, David Mill £61.70, James Greaves and Connaught £61.75, and Howard £62½.

English remains quiet but steady.

Fancy Goods.—No auction sales of Turkey Reds have taken place this week and neither have we heard of any private business, the market being extremely quiet. Velvets and Velvetens continue depressed. A parcel of 2,400 pieces Chintz Twills have been placed at £1.42½ but the market for all Prints and dyed goods continues very dull. There has been a little enquiry for Lenox, and a small lot has been taken at 6½ caudareens for Dyed, and 6½ caudareens for White. Common Muslins and Lawns are dull and difficult to place.

Woolens.—As indicated by the auctions there is a decided improvement in this department. Camlets, more particularly the common makes, have gone much better, Scarlet in some cases advancing 2 mace per piece. Long Elys have also advanced some 4 to 5 caudareens, but no business has been done privately. Spanish Stijes are steadier, the improvement in these being only fractional. Lastings are also up, but the quantities offered in every case have been very small. Russian Cloth continues quiet with scarcely anything doing.

Metals.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report:—The Import market is still characterized by dullness and very little business of importance has transpired. The volume of Indent orders booked is reported to be exceedingly small, and will continue to be curtailed to a considerable extent as long as the present rates of exchange are ruling.

LEAD.—Remains dull and weak, with prices in favour of buyers. About 150 tons L.B. were settled during the week at £4.70 to £4.65, prompt delivery.

PIG IRON.—Stocks are accumulating and prices dropping in consequence. Quotations are £20 to £20.50 for 3 G rtherric, and £17 to £18 for Foundry.

RAILROAD IRON.—The demand continues extremely light, and consumers show no disposition to operate in excess of current wants. 50 tons Dawes have been settled at £2.31½. Unsold stocks of Soliers and Belgian are reported to be about 2,000 tons.

BAR IRON.—This market is quiet, but fairly steady.

HOOP IRON.—At auction 800 bundles were cleared at £2.04, 720 bundles at £1.91, and 30 piculs, damaged, at £2.17½. In the way of private sales and Indents there has been little doing of late.

IRON WIRE.—Some 60 casks, damaged, were sold at auction, at £3.25 to 3.27. per picul.

OLD IRON.—Some 400 tons Scrap are reported booked at £1 30½, c.f.i., 400 tons Wire Rope at £1.20, c.f.i., and 100 tons Cable Wire at £1.45. Auction sales are:—500 bundles damaged Rogers and Belgian at £2.10; 100 piculs damaged Bale Hoops at 96 cauds.; 40 piculs Old Hoop Steels at £1s. 2.30; 200 piculs Telegraph Wire at £1.20; 340 piculs Old Chains at £1.11.

TINPLATES.—The demand continues moderate. 200 boxes I C. Coke have been settled at £4.45.

STEEL.—At auction 100 boxes, damaged, were sold at £3.17½, and privately 1,000 boxes Horae chop have been settled at £3.40.

STRAITS TIN.—There is but a small business doing at quotations, which are again lower.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Is in a small jobbing demand at quotations.

CAMAGON WOOD.—Sales are reported at £2.10 to £2.17½, for best.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report:—MATCHES.—50 cases Phosphor have been sold at £12.50. Several parcels damaged, ex Frisco, are advertised for sale at auction to-day.

NEEDLES.—Are quiet, but nominally unchanged. 20 cases No. 1/5, Silver Phoenix, have been settled at £79.

DYES AND COLORS.—Business in this line seems almost at a stand. Dealers having show no disposition to buy, and accordingly prices for goods on the open market are entirely nominal. A small lot of Blue has been sold at 7½ caud. per 2 oz. bottle, and Violet at 22 cauds. per 8 oz. tin. At auction 20 cases, damaged, were sold as follows:—Scarlet and Red in tins at 10 to 12½ cauds. per tin, Magenta at 20 cauds. per tin, Sol. Blue at 12½ cauds. per bottle. 200 cases Emerald Green are reported sold privately at £18.40.

UMBRELLAS.—Alpaca and Cotton are in active demand and strong in price. At auction 100 dozen small, 8 ribs, Silk, fetched £9.25 to £9.50, and 50 dozen Zanella £3 60 to £3 65.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS.—Remain quiet and difficult to place. Quotations are nominal.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Continue to move freely in moderate quantities.

TOWELS.—Are in small supply and easily placed at £0.65 a 0 75 for Turkish, and £0.28 a 0 32½ for Huck.

WORM TABLETS.—Received little attention and are lower again. 40 cases Boy's Chop are reported sold at 76 caud., and 10 cases, slightly damaged, were sold at auction at 70 cauds.

Kerosene Oil.—Continues to rule dull, and values are weak, and declining. Natives have been selling Devos down to £1.47½, for prompt, and £1.48, 1 month's delivery. The Wandering Jew arrived on 25th inst. with 59,500 cases.

Opium.—(Closing quotations):—M. Iwa (new) £400, (old) £425; Patna £318; Benares £343.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular:—London telegrams quote Silk—dull. Gold Kilin 11/.

RAW SILKS.—Settlements for the week are about 100 bales of Tatlees and 20 bales of Yellow Silks, prices remaining without change.

New Crop.—It is now certain that the crop will be short, and next week we shall be able to give some estimate of the deficiency. Natives have purchased about 200 bales on speculation, and the market closes firmer.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 17th to the 24th May, are about 300 bales of White Silks, 75 piculs of Yellow Silks and 80 piculs of Wild Silks.

RE-REELS.—The remaining 80 bales in stock have been taken at unchanged prices.

WILD SILKS.—Market firm at £127½ for Tussah Raw, fair quality. The stock is reduced to 600 bales.

WASTE SILKS.—Very little doing. A parcel of Tussah Coccons has been placed at £85, but there are sellers for forward delivery at rather lower quotations.

SHANGTUNG PONGEES.—No sales.

Purchases include:—TSATLEE—Buffalo III at £342½ per picul, Bird "Fung-ling" at £342½, Gold Stork at £342½, Almond Flower I at £327½, YELLOW SILK.—Mienchow at £265, Foojung at £232½, Woughow at £220. TUSSAH.—Raw fair at £127½. RE-REELLED TSATLEE—Market I at £347½, Market II at £337½.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Settlements for this mail †	250	250	250	100	200	250 bales.
" for the season † ..	59,250	62,250	57,000	57,850	55,700	52,250 "
Stock	2,000	2,750	5,500	4,000	1,800	15,500 "
Total Arrivals	61,250	65,000	62,500	61,850	57,500	67,750 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	5,390	34,486	39,876	3,762	471	1,302	45,411 bales.
" Yellow ..	209	3,710	3,919	3	2,460	259	6,641 "
" Wild ..	3,105	3,111	6,216	15	64	296	6,561 "
	8,704	41,307	50,011	3,780	2,995	1,827	58,613 "
Against in 1886-87	6,261	46,753	53,014	6,022	1,395	1,347	61,778 "
" 1885-86	9,855	34,988	44,843	7,839	2,644	1,428	56,754

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 3,702 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

" 114 " " to Continent.

Shares.—Business for the week comprises Hongkong Banks at 158½ and 159 per cent. premium for 31st inst., 165 for 31st August, 158 for 31st inst., 164 for 30th September and 159½ for 31st May to Hongkong and 165 for 30th September; New O.B.C. shares at 211 and 4½ exchange; Shanghai Tugs at 293; North-China Insurances at 2285, and Yangtzes at 298; Hongkong Fires at 3318; Taku Tugs at 210; Shanghai Gas shares at 2205; Footing Docks at 275; Footing Wharf shares at 297 for 31st December and 91 for cash; Sheridan Mines at 143; and Hall & Holtz Co-operatives at 226.

Exchange.—Rates have recovered about ½ per cent. from the lowest point at the beginning of the mail. Business has been very small. Bar Silver has risen to 42d., Council Drafts were allotted at 1¼½, and the amount on offer for next week is reduced to 30 lakhs. Native interest is 1 mace 1, equal to 4% per annum.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		NEW YORK.		HONG-KONG.	INDIA. Rupees. T/Transfers.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Docty. 4 m/s.			
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
Saturday, 19th ...	4.1	4.1	4.1½	4.1½	4.2	4.2	4.2½	4.2½	5.3/5.33	5.31/5.34	97½	97½	27½	307½
Tuesday, 22nd	4.1	4.1½	4.1½	4.1½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.30/5.33	5.30/5.33	97½	97½	27½	307½
Wednesday, 23rd	4.1½	4.1½	4.1½	4.2	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.32/5.35	5.33/5.36	97½	97½	27½	307½
Friday, 25th	4.1½	4.1½	4.2	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.32/5.35	5.33/5.36	97½	97½	27½	307½
Saturday, 26th	4.1½	4.1½	4.2	4.2	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	4.2½	5.32/5.35	5.32/5.35	97½	97½	27½	307½

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.			For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.	
	pos.	against	pos.	against	pos.	against		pos.	against	pos.	against	pos.	against
Grey Shirtings	22,650		16,545		27,667		Velvets	30		90		150	
White	8,850		6,230		10,130		Velveteens	60		90		120	
T-Cloths	3,600		2,440		5,080		Cotton Yarn	.....		.....		.....	
Drills, English	430		480		1,005		Camlets	1,050		1,040		1,900	
Jeans	490		460		710		Long Ells	300		400		280	
Sheetings, English	1,400		1,000		360		Castings	760		700		1,140	
Turkey Reds	.....		790		100		Spanish Stripes	426		496		474	

PIECE GOODS.

At E-tch-lee, 14th instant.—

Velvets.—22-in., Black, 30 pieces; Sin-wo, Woman £0.11.8.

Velveteens.—26-in., Black, 90 pieces; Sin-wo Stag £0.16.2½.

Victoria Lawns.—1,000 pieces; Flying Horse £0.42½/43.

At Kin-ming, 22nd instant.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—2,390 pieces; Green Lion £1.41/41½, Red Lion £1.48½/49, Blue Crown £1.50½/50½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 150 pieces; Red Crocodile £1.60/60½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs., 600 pieces; Blue Flying Horse £1.18½/18½.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs., 240 pieces; Blue Ram £2.28½/29½.

At Tsoong-gee-long, same day.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs., 2,500 pieces; Red 3-Crown £1.60½/60½.

At E-wo, 23rd instant.—

Grey Shirtings.—

7-lbs.—350 pieces; Black Tea Caddy X.X. £1.27½.

8.4-lbs.—2,100 pieces; Red Peacock £1.31, Blue 2-Duck £1.48, Black Tea Caddy X.X. £1.51, Blue 3-Duck £1.51½/52, Green Tea

Caddy £1.62, and Blue 2-Tea Caddy £1.95½/95½.

10-lbs.—1,250 pieces; Black Tea Caddy X.X. £1.76½, Red Crab £2.01½, and Tea Caddy D.D.D. £2.21½, Phoenix £2.22½.

12-lbs.—200 pieces Blue Tea Caddy £2.38.

White Shirtings.—250 pieces, 72-reed; Gold Tea Caddy X.X.X. £1.98½/99, and 250 pieces, 64-reed; Red Tea Caddy £1.64.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,050 pieces; Red Tea Caddy £1.16½, Red Tea Caddy X. £1.16½/16½, and Blue Tea Caddy £1.33.

8-lbs.—300 pieces; Red Tea Caddy £1.42½/43.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—400 pieces; Blue Crab £2.27½/27½, Blue Bell £2.43½, and Blue 3-Cows £2.48.

At Yuen-fong, 24th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Lotus £0.95½. Two Man £1.00, and Blue 3-Students £1.05½.

7-lbs.—2,460 pieces; Blue Loyal Son £1.28½, Blue Britannia £1.31½/31½, Blue 4-Sister £1.39/40½, and Blue Three Students £1.44½/44½.

8.4-lbs.—6,750 pieces; Two Man No. 2 £1.30/30½, do. No. 1 £1.35½, House £1.36½/36½, Blue Loyal Son (mildewed) £1.30½/32, Blue Britannia £1.43½, Blue 4-Sister £1.51½, Blue 3-Students £1.50½/52½, Red Loyal Son £1.55½, Blue double Shield £1.59, Red Three

Students £1.67½, Five Brothers £1.70½, and Painted 3-Students £1.70½.

10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; Blue Loyal Son £1.78½, Blue Britannia £1.78, Red Loyal Son £2.01, Red Britannia £2.04, Red Three Students (mildewed) £2.08, and Red Four Sister £2.15½/16.

10-¾-lbs.—200 pieces; Painted Loyal Son £2.29, and Gold Britannia £2.32½.

11-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Painted Three Students £2.36½/39.

12-lbs.—600 pieces; Squirrel C. £2.30/30½, Soldier £2.43, and Nine Lions £2.45½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 3,850 pieces; Blue House bright £1.60½, and dull £1.60½/60½, Blue Double Lighthouse bright £1.65, and dull £1.63½/64, and Black and Gold 3 Students £1.79½.

72-reed.—4,350 pieces; White and Gold Three Students £2.00, Red Two Sister £2.00½, Red Double Lighthouse bright £2.01½/02, dull £2.03½, Red and Gold Star bright £2.22½/23½, and dull £2.22½/22½, and Green and Gold 3-Students (Irishes) £2.56½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Blue Loyal Son £1.06, Blue Britannia £1.05, Blue Lion £1.20½, and Red double Shield £1.25/25½.

8-lbs.—500 pieces; Blue Lion £1.46, and Painted 3-Students £1.75.

White T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—115 pieces; Red 3 Students £1.35½/35½.

Drills.—English, 14-lbs.—380 pieces; Black Flag Chief £1.54½, Britannia £2.54, and Old Man Head £2.70½.

15-lbs.—150 pieces; Running Deer £2.13½/13½.

Jeans.—English, 8-lbs.—490 pieces; Peacock £1.25½, and Squirrel £1.79/79½.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—760 pieces; Lion and Cloud £2.36½/37, and Old Man Head £2.55½/56½.

Sundries.—On 24th instant.—

American Drills (damaged), 1,035 pieces; Pepperell £2.77½/86½, and Stark Lion £2.86.

American Sheetings (damaged), 2,260 pieces; Boott Cock £2.76/84, Pig's Head £2.53, Massachusetts £2.83½, Augusta £2.61½, Peacock £2.63, and Seal £2.37/39.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Et. Gt. Mid. "	Sale Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Nz-Kee, 19th inst.													
S. Stripes, B.T.I. p.yd.	0.43 4	.....	0.41 4/41	0.42 1/2	.....	0.41 15	0.40 9	...	...	...	{ 0.44 1 0.44 05	0.43 7	
Sales, pcs...	78	.....	24	6	.....	6	18	...	...	...	12	6	150
KIN-MING, 22nd inst.													
C'lets, Elephant, p.pcs.	9 76	10.18	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.58	9.49	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	70
" Swan, p.p. ...	9.40/45	9.20	9.30	9.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.16	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70
" Duck, p. pce.	8 51/53	8.06	8.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60
" Parrot, p. p.	8.10	7.80	7.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60
Lastings, Tiger, p. p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.80	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
" Elephant p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 07/06	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
" Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
E-wo, 23rd inst.													
C'lets, Man & Horse...	8.77	7.70	8.22	9.05	9.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.87 1/2	.....	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	20	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	100
" Boar, p. pce...	8.20/18	6.90	7.39	8.55	8.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.15	.....	
Sales, pcs...	30	10	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	90
Long Ellis, H.D.B.p.p.	4.90/91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
S. S'pce, Single P'huix	0.40.9/40.7	.....	0.40.5/40.6	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	48	.....	36	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
YUN-FONG, 24th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.pce.	9.70/72 1/2	10.15	9.65/62 1/2	.....	10.45	.....	10.40	.....	9.82 1/2	.....	9.45	9.57 1/2	
Sales, pcs...	120	40	80	.....	20	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	10	300
" G.G.M., p.pce.	9.82 1/2/85	10.12 1/2/15	9.70	.....	10.47 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	
Sales, pcs...	40	20	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100
" Nine Old Man	9.25/30	9.35/32 1/2	9.40	.....	9.70	.....	.....	.....	9.42 1/2	9.10/07 1/2	.....	8.75	
Sales, pcs...	70	40	40	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	10	200
Long Ellis, G.G.L., p.p.	5.01/02	.....	.....	5.26	5.15	.....	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	140	.....	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Lastings, G.G.R., p.pce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.77 1/2/80	.....	.....	9.10	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	20	200
" Nine Old Man	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.75/77 1/2	.....	.....	7.50	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	20	200
S. S'pce, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.46 2/46 1/2	0.46 2/47	0.44/46 1/2	0.46 1/2	.....	{ 0.44 1/2 0.46 1/2	0.43 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs...	96	12	.....	6	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		Tls. m. c.	PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		Tls. m. c.
6-lbs 39-in 38 1/2 yds. nom	0.90	1.10			50/52	1.25	1.60		
7-lbs	1.05	1.40			Special	2.50	3.15		0.07 per 30 yd.
8 1/2 to 8 1/2 lbs.	1.20	1.85				3.50	3.80		
D. Eagle and XX	1.71	1.75 1/2			TURKEY REDS—				
9 to 9 1/2 lbs.	1.65	1.90			24-yd 1 1/2 to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	0.60	1.35		0.15 per pce.
9 1/2 to 10-lbs.	1.70	2.45			Best	1.45	2.50		
Dewhurst's, Best	2.20	2.30			VELVETS—Black, 22-in, nom				
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in.	2.10	2.60			VELVETENS—Black, 18-in	0.10	0.15		0.18 per pce.
12-lbs American 32/56 in.	2.25	2.75	0.08 per pce.		26-in	0.15	0.19		0.15 "
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					BLUE DENIMS	0.03	0.04		5 per cent. ad. val.
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.	1.25	1.50			DIMPTIES—12-yd 37-in	0.90	1.20		0.06 1/2 per pce.
60-reed	1.30	1.50			41-in	1.00	1.60		0.03 1/2 "
64 "	1.35	1.80			MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in	0.45	0.60		
64 " Best and 66-reed	1.80	1.95			YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32	70.00	78.00		0.70 per pol.
72 to 80-reed	1.80	2.40			16/24, nom	51.00	62.50		
Best	2.10	3.40			CAMELIES—English, SS Scarlet	8.20	8.62		
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	2.40	3.00			GG	9.90	.....		
English, 14 to 15-lbs	1.50	1.90	0.10 "		SSG	9.85	.....		
" Good to Finest	1.80	2.85			HDB nom.	.....	.....	0.05	
Dutch, 14 to 14 1/2 lbs.	2.00	2.40			CPH	9.80	.....		
JAKES, Dia., 30-yd 30-in 8 1/2 lbs	1.50	1.80			Dutch, 33 to 2 1/4-in nom.	15.00	18.00		
English, 8 to 8 1/2 lbs	1.30	1.90	0.07 1/2 "		Do. 37-in	17.25	23.00		
American, Beaver, nom.	1.95	2.10			MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	0.50	1.40		
SHEETINGS—					SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted	0.30	0.55		
Am., 40yd. 36/38in. 14lb. nom.	2.45	3.10	0.08 "		" HH	0.52	.....		
Eng., 14 to 16lb.	1.50	2.80			" HDB Sc'let.	.....	.....	0.12	
T-CLOTHS—					" TTB	0.48	0.48 1/2		
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	0.75	1.10			" BTI	0.41	.....		
7-lbs	0.85	1.20			" CPH	0.46	.....		
6-lbs Mexican	1.00	1.00	0.04 "		LONG ELLS—				
7-lbs	1.00	1.35			Scarlet, 24-yd GG	5.10	5.15		
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	1.25	1.75			" HH	5.47 1/2	.....		
8 to 8 1/2 lbs.	1.35	1.90			" CPH	4.95	5.00		
Better kinds and XX nom.	1.65	2.00	0.08 "		" UU	5.06	5.04		
HANDKERCHIEFS—					" HDB	4.90	4.95		
Blue, 28 to 32-in	0.37	0.57	0.02 1/2 per doz.		" V	5.10	.....		
Brown	0.36	0.40			" Dove	5.00	.....	0.04 1/2	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	1.80	2.00	0.10 per pce.		" Sundries	3.50	5.40		
Dyed, nom	2.00	2.45	0.15 "		Assorted, HH	.....	.....		
BROCADES—White, 40-yd	1.85	2.00	0.10 "		" CPH	.....	.....		
Dyed	2.20	2.45	0.15 "		" GG	.....	.....		
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	2.25	3.50	0.20 "		" UU	.....	.....		
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	1.85	2.20	0.15 "		LASTINGS, 30-yd	5.00	9.50	0.05	
CHINTZ—Assorted 28in. 28yds.	0.90	1.50			CRAP LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	2.75	6.50		
Blue	0.95	1.15	0.07 per pce.		CRAP LUSTRES	.....	.....		
Brown	0.95	1.12			PLAIN LUSTRES, Black	2.75	3.40	0.20 per pol.	
Scarlet	1.00	1.25			ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd	2.10	2.75		
					Special Colors & Patterns	2.50	3.30		

Per Chang of 141 inches.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 24th May 1888, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 113 to 119, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenzlow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chafu.	Tientsin.	Neuchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hioo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Mitsushima.
Grey Shirtings †.....Pcs.	15,055	2,770	15,820	2,022	5,775	26,670	5,925	23,960	2,340	1,560	...	5,500	...	...	3410	12,400	420
T-Cloths, 32-in.	3,589	5,825	2,010	760	690	2,520	2,780	8,645	1,010	6,800	...	...	142	...	...	2,200	1,150
" 36-in.	1,270	...	...	50	1,430	60	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	...
White Shirtings	1,750	150	2,625	480	700	15,012	2,200	13,840	1,350	200	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	330
Drills, English & Dutch	105	...	225	...	...	270	490	1,020	325	90	...	...	75	...	...	290	1,305
" American	120	...	15	...	...	...	75	4,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	...	...	40	...	20	350	160	3,070	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	160	...
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Sheetings, English	130	30	1,040	850	110	1,790	1,890	5,060	390	...	...	...	...	...	60	280	160
" American	480	...	...	...	...	80	915	6,470	3,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	20
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	1,480	...	60	100	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	180	60
Brocades & Sp. Stings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	250	100	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	300	...	488	140	280	410	124	3,988	214	420	...	...	60	...	...	320	120
Printed T-Cloths	390	...	670	170	...	770	152	2,670	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Printed Twills	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	200	380	...	166	1,746	2,719	2,654	50	765	1500	...	...	...	150	380	100
Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	22	24	60	...	...	...	300	...	125	...
Velvetene	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	940	...	600	1,250	544	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	148	1,050	250
Muslins	...	...	...	100	...	300	...	690	...	400	...	1,600	...	...	2470	200	3,517
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	...	...	...	...	651	30	234	252	567	3	165	...	1326	...	15	...	...
" English	...	...	...	...	18	297	18	117	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	18	...	...	6	24	144	36	132	42	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	18	362	16	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	...
Camlets	50	...	80	30	130	830	...	150	60	270	60	...	...	...	...	120	20
Long Ella	...	...	60	20	40	480	...	80	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	80	...
Lastings	20	...	20	20	110	840	...	430	360	40	...	...	...	...	80	140	40
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	30	...	340	40	100	1,800	696	1,444	400	40	...	...	...	...	240	380	240
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured Orleans	...	...	180	...	...	220	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Lustres, Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	155	14	318	28	...	1,100	...	231	11	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,188	...	50	43	59	416	531	126	252	256	...	147	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1st JAN., 1888.	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1888.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For Year from 1st Jan., 1888.	Against last year to same term.	*At date E-timated.	Against 25th May, 1887.
Grey Shirtings †.....Pcs.	123,627	2,453,398	2,560,690	146,409	2,473,286	2,101,666	912,726	762,540
T-Cloths, 32-in.	38,121	571,901	645,727	43,373	604,930	686,152	311,839	303,050
" 36-in.	3,940	76,475	71,741	10,090	138,516	163,107	133,836	181,140
White Shirtings	41,237	766,074	716,269	81,729	1,019,178	615,322	461,250	161,170
Drills, English and Dutch	4,195	121,425	129,892	15,478	214,327	140,303	169,927	130,740
" American	4,470	95,815	128,510	150	200,220	234,815	104,670	116,550
Jeans, English and Dutch	3,880	56,084	71,164	5,020	79,297	98,038	70,698	40,070
" American	80	3,790	9,760	...	9,000	8,503	23,130	5,840
Sheetings, English	11,790	360,456	150,213	42,924	478,250	156,649	312,134	38,560
" Am.	11,435	349,376	456,701	65,059	681,795	360,681	471,374	33,770
Dyed Shirtings	1,982	58,184	63,935	10,512	99,266	98,155	47,366	1,450
Bro. & Spot, Shirts, White	...	...	1,038	498	...	996	498	1,460
" Dyed	640	15,548	32,528	2,142	19,188	15,148	6,000	...
Damasks, Dyed	...	360	810	1,132	...	50	772	...
Chintzes	6,864	110,619	121,481	9,509	178,830	169,637	83,412	61,050
Printed T-Cloths	5,222	75,015	65,240	6,465	91,723	78,561	288,551	92,805
Printed Twills	1,545	39,570	45,768	5,878	84,069	16,842	67,649	50,870
Turkey Red Shirtings	10,810	155,443	161,019	16,120	165,139	87,461	89,856	72,620
Velvets	645	10,196	10,740	1,211	24,468	13,017	35,754	24,810
Velvetene	149	6,699	3,727	540	8,093	5,288	7,305	4,270
Handkerchiefs	4,882	132,151	107,478	23,234	266,544	165,423	332,325	179,520
Muslins	9,277	143,573	148,700	9,303	249,982	64,082	133,385	20,180
Dimities	...	...	...	...	758	...	3,031	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	3,243	61,985	...	8,533	58,609	...	2,379	...
" English	492	21,837	82,915	1,392	22,292	78,290	3,743	7,180
Spanish Stripes	510	16,131	14,700	2,280	24,841	10,785	25,390	16,760
Medium and Broad Cloths	482	8,691	8,199	1,946	14,561	10,127	27,412	22,210
Camlets	1,800	48,677	49,805	3,490	35,364	63,995	31,687	27,380
Long Ella	820	23,329	25,856	1,820	34,717	36,080	25,868	23,030
Lastings	2,100	47,841	45,629	6,398	65,821	57,457	66,984	65,710
" Crape	...	590	698	100	400	100	410	300
Cotton Lastings & Italians	5,750	267,274	163,903	46,578	561,560	158,851	495,171	77,870
Lustres, Plain	...	859	1,782	370	3,048	2,002	2,239	880
Figured Orleans	520	13,938	20,621	260	15,519	18,096	30,179	35,900
Lustres, Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	2,813	37,898	64,734	10,171	62,469	80,352	39,453	...
Iron—Nail Rod	3,068	45,051	80,299	22,680	76,902	71,011	68,684	...

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Sindh, Glenengles, Antenor, Verona, Albany, Cyclops, Parthia* and *Neckar*.

Import Cargoes declared this week: *Prometheus, Ancona, Moray, Glengyle, Priam, New Guinea, Frisia* and *Delcomyn*, and additional *ex Deucalion, Oxus, Melbourne*, and in *Boud ex Glenengles*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

26TH MAY, 1888.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A fair business has been done, chiefly to Hongkong buyers, at 153 per cent. premium for delivery in Hongkong on 31st May, 159 to 159½ per cent. premium for delivery in Shanghai on 31st May, at 165 per cent. premium for delivery in Hongkong on 31st August, and 166 to 164 per cent. premium for delivery in Hongkong on 30th September. Cash shares are wanted locally at 155 per cent. premium and exchange 73.

Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.—A sale at £93 is reported.

Taku Tug and Lighter Co.—Shares are reported to have been sold at Tientsin Taels 150.

Pootung Dock Co.—Shares have changed hands at £75.

Shanghai Gas Company.—Business is reported at £205.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—A sale has been made at £285.

Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.—There are sellers at £97.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Shares have been placed at \$318.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—A few shares are obtainable at \$73.

Pootung Wharf and Godown Co.—Cash shares were sold at £91, and a sale was made at £97 for delivery on 31st December.

Sheridan Mining Company.—One or two lots have changed hands at £145.

Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.—Business has been done at £26. Shares are offering at that rate.

Loans.—Chinese Loan Bonds, B issue, have been placed at \$520.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION FOR LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	3,900,000.00	\$20,903.51	31 Dec. 87	* £1½	27 Feb. 88	155 % prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	54,700	£10	£10	£115,002.72	.....	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	16 Feb. 88	£11
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£2,493.96	31 Dec. 87	£ 2 %	7 Apl. 88	£93
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£1,416.97	31 Dec. 86	+ 5 %	20 July 87	£34½
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	.....	\$109.75	31 Dec. 87	7 %	7 Feb. 88	\$300 nominal.
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	7,662	£20	£13	£33,425.9.10	£2,826.10.6	31 Dec. 87	+ 6 %	4 June 87	£10
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	£100	£100	£20,000.00	\$32,881.94	31 Dec. 87	* 4 %	14 Mar. 88	£160
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£16,300	£5,732.36	31 Dec. 87	* 2 %	14 Jan. 88	£320
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	£2,900	£83.26	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	75
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£ 67,000	£1,281.47	31 Dec. 87	* 6 %	13 Jan. 88	£205
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£18,812.91	£170.03	31 Dec. 87	* 6 %	28 Feb. 88	160
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$245,240.04	30 Apl. 87	20 %	5 Sept. 87	\$67
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	4,816	£200	£50	£260,000.00	£226,193.78	31 Dec. 87	£25.46	26 Apl. 88	£285
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	£250	£25	£675,000.00	\$371,597.16	30 June 87	+ 26 %	3 Nov. 87	\$85
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	£175,914.31	.....	31 Mar. 88	* 3½ %	23 Jan. 88	£97
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$15,285.84	31 Dec. 87	* 3 %	2 Apl. 88	\$180
Canton Insurance Office	10,400	£250	£50	\$230,000.00	\$429,367.96	30 Sep. 87	+ 10 %	9 Jan. 88	\$72
Straits Insurance Co., Limited	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$55,000.00	\$82,170.10	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	16 Jan. 88	\$25
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	£50	£50	\$1,031,486	\$252,243.30	31 Dec. 87	+ 59.60 %	2 Mar. 88	\$318
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$650,000	\$144,003.90	31 Dec. 87	+ 30 %	3 Mar. 87	\$73
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$59,432.52	31 Dec. 87	+ 5 %	11 Feb. 88	\$18
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$76,898.10	31 Dec. 87	+ 10 %	5 Apl. 88	\$17½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£87,589.75	£711.27	31 Dec. 87	* 4 %	15 Feb. 88	£149
But's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	£1844.31	31 Oct. 87	* 3½ %	8 Dec. 87	£23
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	£12,000	£2,291.65	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	9 Feb. 88	£91
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited	17,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,224.97	31 Dec. 87	+ 4 %	8 Mar. 88	\$164
<i>Mining.</i>									
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	£173,543.63	31 Dec. 87	None.		\$10
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,500	£100	£100	.....	£15,979.95	31 Dec. 87	£ 75	10 Feb. 88	£145
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£10,300.65	£534.39	31 Dec. 87	* 5 %	9 Feb. 88	£170
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£879.97	31 Dec. 87	+ 3 %	22 Feb. 88	£62½
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,304.9.10	31 Dec. 87	+ 5 %	16 Apl. 88	£29
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., New Shares	1,200	£20	£10	.....	.....	.....	+ 5 %	16 Apl. 88	£17½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£604.50	31 Dec. 87	None.		£15
Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	28 Feb. 88	£24	1 May 88	£26

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 255,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£105½
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8 %	30th June.	\$520
Do. do. 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$540
Do. do. 1886 E	\$ 767,500.00	£755,450.00	£ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	£278½

For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. * A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.